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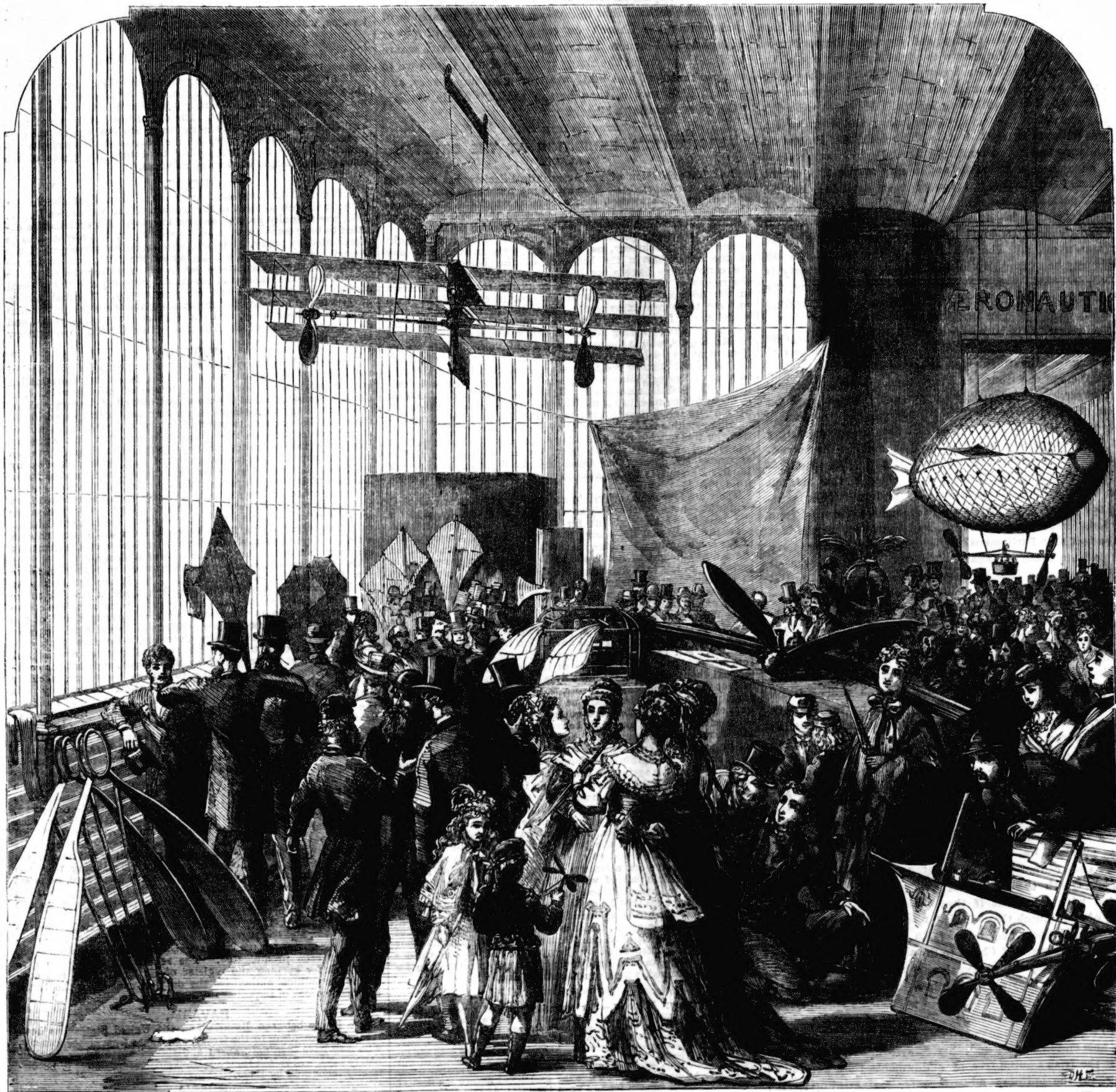
## THE LORDS' DEBATE ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

THE Lords have done what everyone expected them to do: they have thrown out, by a majority of two to one, the Irish Church Temporalities Suspensory Bill, and that after—for their Lordships—an unusually lengthened debate and an extraordinarily numerous muster. Hereditary wisdom has shown that it is not altogether effete, but that it can rouse and exert itself on occasion, however slight may be the influence of the effort on the ultimate course of events. Their Lordships, by the division on Monday night,

have done two things, and no more: they have made it possible for a few more vested interests to be created in connection with the Irish Church, and they have recorded their determination to uphold—as long as they can—the injustice of an alien Church in Ireland; that is, they have declared their approval of the existence of an insulting ascendancy of the few over the many, and the propriety of taxing the adherents of one creed for the support of the ministers of another. That is the full extent of their Lordships' achievement, so far as it has a direct bearing on the

question at issue; and we respectfully submit that it is not much.

The fate of the Irish Establishment has now been referred to another tribunal—that of British public opinion; and if, as we believe they will, the people of Great Britain and Ireland shall at the polling-booths indorse the policy of the House of Commons and repudiate that of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, the final result will in no way be affected by the vote of Monday night. Their Lordships have been pretty well accustomed of late years to practise the art



THE AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.



of yielding—on compulsion, more or less strongly applied; and no doubt they will in due time see the wisdom and necessity of playing the same rôle again. It is not at all needful to threaten the Peers with "extinction," which Lord Shaftesbury thinks better than conceding the disestablishment of the Irish Church; for we feel confident that their Lordships will take care themselves to avert that catastrophe by succumbing to the popular will when that is pronounced in sufficiently distinct tones. Whether that will be done in the ensuing election, we do not know; but if not, then it will be hereafter. If it be not now, it is to come; and let us remind their Lordships that "the preparedness is all," for assuredly they will have to yield in the long run.

So much as regards the results of the division. As respects the debate by which it was preceded, we have a few things to say. While it was not to be expected that anything specially new could be advanced on either side of the question, even by the practised debaters in the Upper House, it is only fair to admit that the discussion was worthy of the theme and of the arena in which it took place. Some good speeches were delivered, and some strong points made; though, on a careful review, it appears to us that in the Lords, as in the Commons, the weight of argument was mainly on the side of the bill—the power of declamation and assertion against it. The mover of the amendment, Earl Grey, acted, as he always does, on a crotchet. He is in favour of endowing all sects, without sufficiently considering, as it seems to us, how the thing is to be accomplished or where the money is to come from; and therefore opposes the proposal to disendow the existing Establishment. His Lordship, consequently, is not, like the bulk of his colleagues, a champion of things as they are; his views are almost—though probably not altogether—as distasteful to the Church as those of Mr. Gladstone. But Earl Grey and his notions may be put on one side. He is of neither party, really; and he has given another instance of that cantankerous, impracticable spirit that has placed him in a position of political isolation, and deprived the country of the active services of a man who might have been one of her ablest and most useful statesmen. Lord Cairns spoke powerfully, as he does on most subjects; but his power was mainly that of the quibbling lawyer. He could with difficulty rise out of the region of *nisi prius*; and when he did, it was only to utter the stale shibboleth of "Protestant ascendancy and no surrender." Lord Derby was petulant and audacious in assertion and taunts to the full extent of what Lord Derby has always been capable; but he proved nothing more than that certain statesmen had changed their minds—an accusation which, after the Reform Bill experience of 1866 and 1867, Lord Derby should be the last man to make. The arguments of the rest of the lay Lords may be summed up in this: that Church property is sacred, and that, even if it were not, neither the time, the circumstances, nor the men are just now suitable for dealing with it.

The last postulate is matter of opinion, and its soundness or the reverse will be proved by events. It is curious to note, however, that in the view of some people, and especially of members of the House of Peers, time, circumstances, and men never are favourable to important changes, and yet those changes are accomplished nevertheless, as not a few of their Lordships and several notable events during the last forty years can testify. As regards the sacredness of the position and property of the Irish Church—and of the English Church, too, though that is not now the question—it is absurd to maintain that position and property conferred by Parliament are sacred from the interference of Parliament, and that, too, in the face of the fact that Parliament has interfered with both property and position again and again. The Church, like every other public institution in this country, is the creature of Parliament; by Parliament the State Church was made, and by Parliament it can be unmade; by Parliament it was established and endowed, by Parliament it can be disestablished and disendowed. Moreover, it is too much to maintain that a thing cannot be done in Great Britain which has been, and is being, done in almost every country of Europe, even the most priest-ridden among them. Church property and Church status have been interfered with by the State in France, in Germany, in Italy, even in Spain and Austria; and are we to be told that we must not attempt in Ireland what has been done nearly everywhere else?

But, quitting the lay champions of the Irish Establishment, let us glance for a moment at one or two of the arguments advanced by the bench of Bishops in her defence, and especially by the chosen mouthpiece of the prelates, the Bishop of Oxford. And here we confess we are somewhat puzzled by the nature of the sound given forth, and cannot help exclaiming, "Oh, ye of little faith!" Quoth the Bishop of Oxford:—"They had been taunted with this, that if they believed in the spiritual power of the Church they should also believe that it could not fall. No one had more faith than he had in the power of the Church of Christ to do all that was needful for itself in the way of temporal support if it had a good start. But were they about to place the Church in a fair position to supply its own need? Endowments belonged to a nation's youth, not to its age. The habit of an old Church was to look to those endowments as their right, and not to raise new endowments; and, therefore, if they now resolved to cast the Irish Church free of endowments they were not giving it the ordinary advantage for maintaining itself which a Church that started new would have." Does not

that passage contain some marvellous things to issue from the mouth of a Christian Bishop and a defender of the Church of England in Ireland? "A good start!" Could the "Church of Christ" have had a worse start, in a worldly sense, than at its institution? and yet did it not make way notwithstanding? Did Protestantism in the days of Luther and Melancthon, Wycliffe and Knox, have such a start as the Bishop asks for? and did not Protestantism make way in spite of lacking this supposed advantage? Has Dissent in England, Wales, and Scotland had a start like that claimed by Dr. Wilberforce? and yet has not Dissent made progress, and is even now producing marvellous results in each of these countries, notwithstanding the drawbacks to which, if the Bishop's dictum be sound, it has been subject? Finally, has not the Irish Church for three hundred years had precisely the kind of "good start" demanded? and is it not notorious, confessed, that she has *not* made way? Then, what does his reverence of Oxford mean by saying that "the habit of an old Church was to look to those endowments as a right, and not to raise new endowments?" Does he mean that endowments tend to weaken the energies of a Church and to render her senile and dependent, and that this is the case of the Irish Church? If so—and if his words do not mean that, they mean nothing—we perfectly agree with him; but we cannot see how that can constitute a reason for continuing endowments. On the contrary, it is the strongest possible reason for withdrawing them, for the sooner the Church is delivered from their enfeebling influence the better. But it is difficult to understand how the Bishop and his clerical brethren can reconcile their professions with their practice—how they can have "faith in the Church of Christ to do all that is needful for itself in the way of temporal support," and yet lean on the weak and earthly arm of State endowments. Are spiritual truth and Christian faith, in the eyes of Churchmen, sufficient to save souls, and yet incapable of maintaining the Church on earth? Are they of power enough to lead men to Heaven, and yet impotent to secure beef and mutton for the clergy in this world? Or are we to suppose that beef and mutton are of more importance, and more difficult to win, than human souls? Again we say, "Oh, ye of little faith!"

#### AERONAUTICAL EXHIBITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE first exhibition of the Aeronautical Society has not failed for want of competitors. The catalogue numbers seventy-seven engines, models, drawings, &c., a number which the members of the society feel to be so encouraging that they look forward to holding an exhibition next year on a much grander scale.

Our engraving represents some of the working models, light engines, and machinery, as they were seen on the first day of the exhibition in the basement of the palace. Some of the contrivances have since been removed into the nave, near the centre of the building; those requiring steam, &c., remain in the fireproof basement, near the north end. From time to time there are experiments made out in the grounds. A model mortar for throwing out anchor or block with double line, for the purpose of saving life from shipwreck, is shown in action by Mr. Rogers, who is the inventor and patentee. This is a very effective and valuable invention. Wednesday, July 1, was fixed for the adjudicators to see the models work; but little was done, as some of the exhibitors were absent and others have not completely finished their machines. Mr. J. Springfellow got up steam in about five minutes in his model aerial steam-carriage, which ran upon a wire across the great transept. Perhaps the most attractive-looking machine is Mr. Spencer's. When we last visited the exhibition, he was putting the final touches to a most elegant pair of wings and an extensive tail (24 ft. long). With a less perfect apparatus Mr. Spencer has accomplished a flight to the extent of 160 ft. He expects to be able to make his attempt on the 4th (to-day).

There are four prizes offered in connection with the aeronautical exhibition—namely, the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, £50 for the best aerial arrangement for establishing a communication between wrecks and the shore; the Crystal Palace Company, £50 to the exhibitor of a machine that will sustain and move itself in the air, at a height of not less than 10 ft. from the ground, for a period of not less than five minutes; the Duke of Sutherland, £100 to the inventor of a machine (not a kite or a balloon) that will ascend with a man to the height of 120 ft.; and the society, £100 to the exhibitor of the lightest aerial engine.

On Wednesday night the Aeronautical Society met at the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, when a protracted discussion took place upon the practicability of aerial navigation by means of a flying machine. Mr. Thos. Moy, engineering draughtsman, of Clifford's Inn, whose plan chiefly called forth the criticisms, gave a mathematical description of a machine by which he believes it possible to float through the air at pleasure, and at a speed of 150 miles an hour. The wings of his apparatus he proposes to work by steam, with one of Field's or Jordan's engines. A fourteen-horse single-cylinder engine to the ton would be required, and the machine itself would have two wings and a tail, each exerting a third of the rising and propelling power. He has no confidence whatever, he said, in the screw or balloon, and thinks he should be able to attain any altitude, or simply skim the surface of earth or water, just as he liked, and descend at will, for the purpose of taking in fuel, or with any other view. In a word, he would have the same means as an eagle or an albatross of flying to whatever spot he might select, and to sail and steer through the air with the same security and ease as a steam-ship gets over the sea. Mr. Wenham approved and admitted all the data, but thought the power of flight could be tested by less expensive means, and suggested that the society should for the present confine its attention to demonstrating that a man could fly by a single pair of wings. Mr. Stringfellow, one of the exhibitors at the Crystal Palace, enthusiastically declared that the world should yet see that he could fly with his own machine, and this opinion seemed to be universally held. Mr. D. J. Brown suggested that a better agent, because less expensive and easier of carriage, would be liquefied gas obtained from carbonic acid; but this view was controverted by Mr. Ansell, and so the various features of the plan continued to be canvassed until the time for adjournment arrived, which was somewhat late.

**RARE BIRDS IN LONDON.**—For several years past a pair of zebra parakeets have haunted the garden of Lincoln's Inn, where they live on the most familiar terms with the sparrows, and are never seen except in company with them. During the winter months the parakeets disappear, but whether no one knows. On the return of spring they come back and rejoin their old friends. This year for some time only was observed, but now both are visible, with a brood of five young ones. If any one is curious to see them, he has only to walk into the garden and disturb the flock of sparrows that will be seen feeding upon the grass, and on their taking wing the seven greenbacks will at once be distinguished. It is to be hoped that these beautiful strangers will become naturalised.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

Certain warlike rumours that have been in circulation in connection with the Emperor's visit to the camp at Châlons have been contradicted by authority.

The rumour for some time current that the Emperor has consented to the reproduction of "Ruy Blas," which has been so long proscribed, is confirmed by the fact that a letter has been addressed to M. Victor Hugo requesting his sanction to the following cast:—Ruy Blas, M. Berton; Don César, M. Paulin Menih; Don Salluste, M. Lacroix; The Queen, Mlle. Adele Page.

During a discussion respecting the army contingent for 1869 in the Corps Législatif, the Opposition brought forward an amendment to reduce the number of men from 100,000 to 70,000; but it was rejected by a large majority, and the Government proposal was afterwards adopted. The Corps Législatif is now engaged in a debate on the Budget. The Chamber is called upon to vote 1,800,000,000, for next year, or 1,622,000,000, for the ordinary Budget, about 100,000,000, for the extraordinary, and 86,000,000, under the chapter of the special Budget. Since 1852, France has been obliged to borrow 400,000,000,000, or about 250,000,000, per annum, and so finds herself saddled each year with an extra 8,000,000 of rente. It is against this ruinous rate of governing that many deputies are determined to lift their voices. M. Thiers made a speech on Wednesday, in which he severely criticised the financial position and policy of the Imperial Government, and said that the only remedy was to tell the truth to the chief of the State; for telling the truth might shake Governments, but withholding it destroyed them.

Several meetings have been held in Paris under the amended law. One of the latest was for the discussion of the question of employment for women. About 1500 persons were present; and M. Horn, the political economist, took the chair. The ladies were earnestly invited to speak, and towards the close of the proceedings one of them found courage to address the meeting. Her speech was very effective, but it did not exhaust the subject, and the meeting was adjourned. A question announced for discussion at another public meeting is the dearness and bad quality of butchers' meat, but some doubts are expressed as to whether this may not trench upon the domain of "politics."

### THE NETHERLANDS.

The first Chamber adopted last Saturday all the clauses of the Budget, after a declaration on the part of the Government to the effect that its colonial policy would be one of prudent progress, aiming at a liberal solution of the questions connected with cultivation, with the co-operation of the Legislature.

### ITALY.

The Senate adopted the Grist Tax Bill on Monday by 101 against 11 votes.

The *Official Gazette*, advertizing to rumours of secret recruiting in Italy for some enterprise unknown, says:—"If such attempts are made anywhere, it is absolutely false that the Government has permitted or favoured them. The authorities have received most explicit orders to use all the rigour of the law against the promoters of such illegal acts, and the Government have resolved to punish severely those attempting to disturb the peace of the country or endanger our foreign relations."

### ROME.

A Pontifical bull, summoning a General Council of the Roman Catholic Church to meet in the Basilica of the Vatican on Dec. 8, 1869, was formally promulgated on Tuesday. All ecclesiastics entitled to be present are enjoined to appear, or, if prevented, to be represented by proxy. The bull also states that the object of the Council is to assure the integrity of the faith, respect for religion and the ecclesiastical laws, the improvement of public morals, the establishment of peace and concord, and the removal of the ills afflicting civil and religious society. The bull finally adverts to the necessity for maintaining the temporal power, the sanctity of matrimony, and the religious education of youth, and deprecates the efforts of the enemies of the Church to overthrow those principles.

### AUSTRIA.

The recent Papal allocation seems to have caused a good deal of irritation in Austria, and to have strengthened the determination of the people to throw off the fetters of priestly rule. The *Tagblatt* announces that the municipal council of Vienna is about to protest in the most strenuous manner against the pretension of the Papal Government to interfere in the domestic legislation of an independent foreign Power, and it is expected that a similar step will be taken throughout the country. The Austrian journals are unanimous in their condemnation of the position taken up by the Pope. Some even go so far as to recommend that the Papal Nuncio should have his passports sent to him, and that the whole of the members of the Austrian Embassy should be recalled from Rome. It seems, however, that Baron Beust does not consider such strong action as this to be necessary, as he contents himself with forwarding to the Papal Government a diplomatic note, in which he maintains that the domestic concerns of the Austrian empire are altogether beyond the control of Rome.

The Austrian clergy are organising an active opposition to the new laws altering the Concordat. The Prince-Archbishop of Olmütz, Landgraf von Fürstenberg, has issued a circular to the clergy of his diocese, in which he instructs them as to the course they are to pursue in the matter of civil marriages, and of the admission of members of other religions to the same privileges as those hitherto enjoyed by the Catholics. He says that civil marriages and civil tribunals for the settlement of matrimonial questions cannot be recognised by the Church, and that the ecclesiastical tribunals will continue to sit as heretofore, deciding on all the cases brought before them as rapidly and with as little cost as possible, "so as to facilitate the settlement of the affairs of the faithful." But Catholics who enter into a so-called civil marriage, and obstinately persist in this course, shall be regarded as publicly and notoriously guilty of serious sin. They are, therefore, to be treated in regard to the sacraments exactly like *concupiscarii*. If they do not repent and give satisfaction, they shall be denied the sacraments and Christian burial. On this point, especially, the circular is very explicit. "If," it says, "burial in a churchyard is claimed for a person not entitled to Christian burial—excepting, of course, that part of the churchyard which is set aside for such persons—the priest shall refer the claimant to the ecclesiastical law, lock up the churchyard, and take the key. If the gate is broken open, the priest shall solemnly protest and at once report the circumstance to his superior. If, notwithstanding this, the corpse is buried, and the churchyard thereby desecrated, no priest shall enter it until it is again consecrated, and the clergy shall not accompany Catholic funeral processions on their way to the churchyard any further than the gate."

The Budget for 1868, the law increasing the taxation for the present year, and the regulations issued by the Ministry for carrying out the civil marriage law have received the Imperial sanction, and have been promulgated. The regulations in question give directions for keeping the register of civil marriages, and confide to the political authorities the duty of examining the banns and declarations of impediments.

### BAVARIA.

The treaty between Bavaria and the United States has been ratified. According to the treaty, emigrants from either country, who may have been naturalised and should again return to their native land, will retain their acquired citizenship, unless it be distinctly renounced by them.

### RUSSIA.

According to news from Orenburg to the 24th ult., the Russians had occupied the city of Bokhara without resistance.



## SERVIA.

The trial of the prisoners accused of conspiring to assassinate the late ruler of Servia has been postponed, disclosures having been made implicating several other persons, whose arrest has been ordered. A very daring and atrocious act was committed at Belgrade on Tuesday morning. Captain Mirzalovic, who had charge of the police-barracks, was shot in the presence of a large number of persons. We have as yet no information as to the cause of this flagrant act or whether the assassin was arrested.

Deputations continue to arrive from communes and bodies of troops in different parts of the country to greet Prince Milan in the name of the people. A more vigilant system of inspection on the frontier has been introduced.

## THE UNITED STATES.

It is reported that the President has declared himself in favour of Chief Justice Chase as democratic nominee for the Presidency.

The Senate, by 16 to 27, has rejected the amendment to the pending Currency Bill authorising the withdrawal of United States notes equal in amount to any increased issue of the national currency. The Senate has passed a bill removing the political disabilities of a large number of Carolinians, including Governor Holden. The House, however, has declined to concur in this measure, and has asked for a conference.

The House has also refused to amend the Tax Bill so as to impose a tax of 2 per cent on the Government bonds.

## MEXICO.

Intelligence from Mexico states that the revolutionists, Negrete and Rivera, are being well sustained in Yucatan and Puebla.

## ST. DOMINGO.

Advices from Hayti state that on the 3rd ult. Salmave repulsed the Cacos attack on Port-au-Prince, and slaughtered all the prisoners captured. The Cacos were organising to renew the attack.

**A NEW INFERNAL MACHINE.**—Great excitement has been produced at Marseilles by threatening letters sent to some of the principal inhabitants, demanding sums of 25,000fr. from each. One of the persons, having paid no attention to the missive, received a few days later a parcel which had been left at his house by a stranger. The packet proved to be a volume entitled "La Vie de Gerson," and the merchant, who had some suspicions, having carefully raised the corners of some of the leaves, found that the middle of the book had been scooped out, and the space filled with detonating powder arranged with chemical matches and sand-paper in such a manner that on the book being opened suddenly and forcibly an explosion should take place. He shook out the powder, and was thus able to examine the interior without danger. All the letters sent bear the signature of Bandolotti.

**LUNACY COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.**—The annual report of the Commissioners in Lunacy deals with the want of asylum accommodation which now exists in different parts of the country. Middlesex, Lancashire, and Yorkshire are described as having been for some time conspicuous for their lack of proper institutions for the reception of the insane poor. During the past year something has been done in the last-mentioned county to meet the want which had been pointed out; but no results have followed the recommendations of the Commissioners either in Lancashire or in Middlesex. To the repeated communications which they have addressed to the visiting committees of Hanwell and Colney Hatch, only one answer had been received: that was to the effect that it was inadvisable to incur great expense in making additional provision for pauper lunatics until two new district asylums, authorised under the Metropolitan Poor Act, shall have been erected. Supposing, however, these district asylums were even now ready, there would still remain a considerable proportion requiring the treatment which only the county institutions can afford.

**RELIGIOUS RIOT AT LODI.**—An extraordinary religious riot has taken place in Lodi. The Bishop, a member of the noble family of the Benaglia, died a few days ago, at the age of one hundred years. The corpse of the venerable prelate was, according to his own directions, to be conveyed for interment to a private family vault in the neighbourhood of Bergamo. But the populace, whether from some feeling of superstitious reverence for the person of the centenarian Bishop, or from other motives, opposed the removal of the body, wrenching open the coffin and carrying away the corpse, which, after being stripped of its canonical vesture, together with the cross and the ring, emblems of the episcopal dignity, was laid with great pomp on the high altar in the Church of St. Mary Magdalen. Then all the candles were lighted, and the bells of the church set ringing with extraordinary violence. "Our Bishop shall remain in Lodi," was the cry, "in the teeth of the Protestants!" (*Alla barba dei Protestanti!*) Certain Lodigiani, suspected of anti-clerical opinions, were regaled with hisses and threats. Finally, the troops had to charge the crowd (wounding three persons), and order was at length restored. The body of the Bishop was afterwards removed in secret, to prevent any repetition of the disturbance. The priests were probably the first instigators of the demonstration; but the facts themselves are curious, as affording evidence of the opposing nature of the currents by which the popular mind in Italy is agitated in reference to religious questions. In Venice we see the rabble stoning the clergy during the procession of the Corpus Domini, while in Lodi it is Catholic fanaticism that has the upper hand, amid cries of "Death to the Protestants!"

**THE HOME VOYAGE OF THE GALATRA.**—Her Majesty's ship Galatea, Captain his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., left Sydney at 6.30 p.m. on April 6, and passed the Snare, off the southern extremity of New Zealand—the only land seen on the passage—at 2 p.m. on the 11th, having run the first 1100 miles in 4½ days. On April 23, when in lat. 55° 20' S. and long. 111° W., she passed a large flat-topped iceberg, 450 ft. high and three quarters of a mile long. On the 24th passed two large ones, one of them 400 ft. high, in form something like a haystack; the same night another, which, in the absence of the moon, was not seen till right ahead, distant only three miles; early the next morning sighted another, right ahead, when running thirteen knots an hour, and soon afterwards passed one on the port bow and ran between several pieces of drift ice, and soon afterwards passed another, on the starboard bow. In none of these cases did the thermometer give any warning of approach to danger. The temperature of the sea was either the same as that of the atmosphere, or higher, but never lower; in one case it was 3 deg. higher, and in another 4 deg. The bergs were passed between long. 111° W. and 105° W. The Galatea passed the Horn at midnight on April 30, having run the distance from Sydney in 24½ days (allowing for difference of longitude and change of reckoning). She never got the south-east trades at all. Crossed the equator, in long. 25° 16' W., on May 28, 27½ days from the meridian of Cape Horn. Got the north-east trades in lat. 9° 20' N. long. 264° W., on June 1. Had light winds north of the line, which fell away to a calm on the 24th, when steam was got up. On the morning of the 25th fell in with a pilot-boat and obtained news up to the 15th; got soundings in 85 fathoms, sixty miles from the Scilly Islands. Steam was occasionally used during the passage, for about eight or nine days in all.

**WITHDRAWAL OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAYS AMALGAMATION BILL.**—The Committee of the House of Lords appointed to consider this bill, the preamble of which was declared by their Lordships to have been proved, reassembled on Wednesday morning week for the purpose of going through the clauses of the bill—Lord Camoys in the chair. Mr. Hope Scott, on behalf of the promoters of the bill, stated that, in consequence of the decision at which the chairman had on the previous day announced the Committee had arrived as to the striking out of the terminal charges and the maximum uniform rates to be charged upon the whole of the amalgamated system, his clients had considered what course they should adopt; and he handed in to the Committee a resolution, which they had passed, the substance of which was understood to be that an application should be made to the Committee to allow the working union of the three companies, on the terms proposed by the promoters of the bill, to be tried as an experiment for two years, and that, if it was then found not to succeed, the parties might be allowed to return to their present respective positions. The Committee read the proposal submitted by Mr. Hope Scott, and, having consulted together for a short time, the noble chairman said the Committee saw no reason for altering the decision at which they had arrived, and which he then announced for the purpose of facilitating the progress of the bill—namely, that the proposed terminal rates of 1s. 9d., and 6d. in respect of Ludgate-hill, Victoria, Cannon-street, Charing-cross, and all metropolitan stations within a radius of four miles of Charing-cross, should altogether be struck out of the bill; and that, instead of granting maximum differential rates, as asked, of 3d. first class, 2d. second class, and 1½d. third class per mile, and additional charges by trains running more than forty miles an hour, there should be a maximum uniform rate on the whole system of 2½d. first-class express, 2½d. second-class express per mile, and 2½d. first, 1½d. second, and 1d. third class per mile by ordinary trains. By that decision the Committee would abide. Mr. Hope Scott said that, under those circumstances, he was instructed by the promoters of the bill to withdraw altogether from so much of the bill as related to the amalgamation of and working union between the companies, and therefore in that respect, as far as he was concerned, there was an end to the matter. The whole of the amalgamation portion of the scheme was then withdrawn, and the only part of the bill proceeded with was that containing clauses relating to the South-Eastern Stock and the way in which the South-Eastern Company should deal with waters flowing from their tunnels. These clauses were passed. The Committee subsequently passed the bill authorising the abandonment of the London, Beckenham, and Lewes line—the second and competing line to Brighton—the Act for which was obtained in 1866.

## THE IRISH CHURCH AND ITS ASSAILANTS.

The following modest, scholarly, gentlemanly, and Christian-like letter appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* on Monday:—

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH,"

Destroy his web of Sophistry!—in Vain—  
The Creature's at his dirty work again."

Sir,—The numberless unnoticed letters which I have addressed to your journal has quite redeemed me from the folly of supposing that you will entertain arguments in favour of the Irish Church, or answer them. Nevertheless, when the unprincipled character of Your Antagonism makes itself very strongly felt by me, I think it a duty to testify, and leave the issue in his hands who has brain fever and lunacy, blindness and madness of heart, amongst his host, and who knows how, when men, as You do, prostitute to the Devil's Service the Gifts bestowed by him, thus to nullify the power which is wantonly abused. Surely it is hard to restrain indignation when You desecrate the fame and power of Martin Luther as likely to bolster up the Damnable Idolatry in its worst Concretion—the flagitious Irish Mass-mongers that he thundered to denounce. Sir, the Irish Church is God's holy institution. Its property is solely His. Not one penny given by Irish Papists, save as rent for lands held under ecclesiastical title—not given by the State—not wrested from one party and bestowed by brute force upon another—but held in right, Equity, and religion, as well as in law, by the existing occupants; and Gladstone's proposition is as flagrant an attempt at downright robbery, in order to win the Irish or Popish members of Parliament, as if he moved a bill to the effect that the *Daily Telegraph* was a nuisance, its property a wrong to the general public, and that the dissolution of its proprietors and the confiscation of its property were very likely to be greatly conducive to the public weal. Mark, Sir; I am an Irish Ecclesiastic, holding one of the best livings in the Irish Church. My predecessor Conformed at the Era of the reformation, and the estates of the parish have descended in due course to me. No one, Either papist or protestant, pays me one farthing, and the denounced malfeasance of British legislation—denounced by me—has made me what is called a sinecurist. Yet God has chosen me, and honoured me, to the extent of Enabling me to do the Greatest work for the Church and for the whole world that has been done since Apostolic times. How comes it that I, the Sinecurist of St. Nicholas Within, am not assailed? I receive £400 "for doing nothing," as the phrase goes. Why is not this exposed? Why not the Changes rung on "the abuse?" One Williams, a Dissenting roarer, of Southampton, "tried it on;" but I sent him howling with the pain of deserved Chastisement into his Schismatical fastnesses, and none beside has taken up his parable. But in the Course of your Corky leader on the subject of Martin Luther, you threw it out that the Irish Church had "fallen in its object." Why, Sir, it is notorious that it is because of its immense Success that it is denounced and attacked. What is its object? I reply, to bear witness against Popish Idolatry. This is its object: To Give Every Irish Papist an opportunity of Knowing that the old established Church founded by Patrick in A.D. 432, and perpetuated by due Succession Ever Since, testifies to him that he is going to the Devil. Why, Sir, the testimony of the Chaplain of St. Nicholas Within on this Subject alone has warned every Papist in Ireland, and perhaps in the whole world. To do this my predecessor Conformed, and I have persevered in the Same Cause; and it is Our Manifest Success, and the Manifest Success of the Irish Clergy in General in the Same direction, that is our fault. Therefore the waffer-worshippers and the holy-water sorcerers, the dark Shavelings, Who wear the livery of Antichrist Complain of us. And Gladstone has become their Catpaw, to enable them to do in 1868, by a Parliamentary gang of virtually sworn perjurors, What they attempted to do in 1668 by the arms of James II. and the French; but they then, by the prowess of our ancestors at Derry and the Boyne, failed. However, to assist them in this End, You blaspheme Martin Luther, and, calling Darkness light, and bitter sweet, You pretend that he would have favoured it. Sir, the illustrious Martin of Wittenberg would have discerned, despised, and exposed Your finesse and Cajolery, and very Simply declared that you were ministering to the Cause of the Devil and of Antichrist. This I now, with I trust like honesty, but with less power, do.—And I remain your very faithful Servant,

THE CHAPLAIN OF ST. NICHOLAS  
WITHIN, DUBLIN.

Liverpool, June 23.

## THE LORDS' EDITION OF THE COMPULSORY CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

(From the "Liberator.")

NOTHING more curious in connection with the church-rate controversy has happened than the course pursued by the House of Lords in dealing with Mr. Gladstone's bill. It had a most unfriendly reception at the hands of their Lordships on the second reading, and, but for the unanimity with which it had passed the Commons, would have been rejected. But, having resolved to assent to it under protest, they had the good sense to conclude that they had better make the bill as effective a measure as possible; for which purpose it was referred to a Select Committee.

That Committee having done its work, we have, as the result, what is practically a new bill; but, at the same time, a bill which adopts the essential principle of that of Mr. Gladstone, and differs from it in subsidiary points. Yet this somewhat hazardous experiment has proved to be successful; for the bill has not only been greatly simplified and improved in its phraseology, but the objections taken to some of its provisions by abolitionists have been either wholly or partially removed.

It resembles the original measure in that it adopts the preamble; abolishes the power of enforcing rates, except where they have been already made, or where money has been borrowed; abolishes rates made for church-rate purposes under local Acts; disqualifies those who do not pay rates for voting in respect to the expenditure; allows owners who pay instead of the occupier to take the latter's place in the vestry; and allows trustees and other incapacitated persons to act as owners.

The points of difference are these. Instead of three clauses authorising the making of voluntary assessments and agreements to pay voluntary rates or contributions, and providing for the application of the funds and the appointment of a treasurer to take the place of a non-ratepaying churchwarden, there is this short clause:—

"This Act shall not affect vestries or the making, assessing, receiving, or otherwise dealing with church rates, save in so far as relates to the recovery thereof."

In other words, the bill adopts the sententious advice frequently given to its promoters, "Abolish the constable and leave everything else." There are, however, two new provisions of some importance, and which call for consideration and some modification. Clause 7 makes it lawful for bodies corporate, trustees, and others, to pay, "if they think fit, any church rate," and "the same shall be allowed to them in any accounts to be rendered by them"—an enactment which, practically, would lead to the payment of rates for repairing, rebuilding, and enlarging churches, as well as for the expenses of worship, by dissenting shareholders in public companies, and by others who, if they had the opportunity of doing so, would object to such payments. Clause 9 creates, or gives power to create, a new parochial body, under the designation of "church trustees," for the purpose of accepting and holding bequests and donations for ecclesiastical purposes; such trustees being a body corporate, with perpetual succession. This body is to consist of three persons only, of whom the Incumbent is to be one, he being the chairman also; and the other two are to be chosen, one by the patron and the other by the Bishop. The parishioners, therefore, will have no voice in the appointment of the trustees, who will constitute a corporation of the closest kind, without any responsibility, except to the Court of Chancery. They may pay over money to the churchwardens for ecclesiastical purposes, and the language of the clause leaves it doubtful whether the churchwardens may not be compelled to apply it to those purposes, irrespective of their own views in regard to them.

These two clauses (7 and 9) will require some alterations; but, apart from them, we see nothing in the bill to prevent its acceptance by the Commons, and its becoming a statute of the realm.

**THE CRYSTAL PALACE.**—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Crystal Palace, held on Tuesday, was very protracted and somewhat excited. The cause of contention was the old-standing question of opening the palace on Sundays. The result was another triumph for the friends of the Sunday opening. In the course of the discussion the chairman, Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., stated that the Duke of Edinburgh had consented to a public reception to take place on Saturday (to-day), at the Crystal Palace, that the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family would be present, and that everything would be done to give eclat to the occasion.

## NEW READING-ROOM AT THE BIBLIOTHEQUE.

THE frequenters of the Imperial library in Paris have reason to rejoice that the great saloon which has been so long in preparation is now completed, for the Bibliothèque, though it does not combine all the varied elements, and one might almost say the opposing interests, of our own British Museum, has yet so outgrown its original establishment that 1,800,000 volumes and the seventeen miles of shelves that contained them were no more adequately provided for than were the 400 readers who went every day to hunt in the catalogues for locale of the rare and valuable books. It has been supposed that the library collected by Charles V. in the Louvre formed the nucleus of the Imperial library; but that is not the case. That library was purchased for 1206 livres by the Duke of Bedford during the English occupation. The few books existing in Paris at that period were scattered among the other Royal palaces, and were saved by their comparative insignificance. It was Louis XI. who collected them in the Louvre. Louis XII. transferred the new collection to Blois, and Francis I. to Fontainebleau. In the year 1722 they were transferred to the Hôtel Nevers (formerly the palace of Mazarin), in the Rue de Richelieu, where, a few years before, Law's bubble bank had been located, and where the collections now remain, comprising, as we have already said, nearly 2,000,000 volumes and about 200,000 manuscripts. A number of rare and valuable works in choice bindings are exhibited to the public in glass cases. Among these are several Caxtons, Gutenberg's Bible (1450), Fust's Psalter (1457), and other antique examples. The treasures of the manuscript department include autograph letters of Henry IV., Louis XIV., Marshal Turenne, M<sup>me</sup>. de Sévigné (the celebrated letter-writer), Racine, Corneille, Boileau, Bossuet, Rousseau, Franklin, Byron, and others. A receipt signed by Molière, derives additional interest from its having once been stolen from the library and made the subject of an important lawsuit. The collection of Chinese and other Oriental manuscripts is exceedingly rich. In one of the rooms is a pair of immense globes, which were constructed in 1683, by Coronelli, of Venice, for Louis XIV., each about 12 ft. in diameter, and all the names and inscriptions upon them are in French, Latin, Greek, and Arabic. A section of the book department is devoted to maps and raised plans. The magnificent collection of medals and antiques, the nucleus of which was formed by Francis I., now comprises 170,000 objects, having been within the last few years enriched by 11,500 Greek, Roman, and Mussulman coins, presented by the late Viceroy of Egypt, and by the gift of the bronzes, coins, and gems of the Duke of Luynes, which were valued at not less than £50,000. In the department of engravings, of which there are above a million, are shown some fine works by Rembrandt and Dürer. Here also is placed the curious bronze, known as the French Parnassus, a model of a proposed monument to Louis XIV., surrounded by the poets, painters, and musicians of his reign. The design was made by Titon duillet. There are a number of other strange and curious objects in the library, which, during the protracted work of alteration and addition of the great reading-room, have been pushed out of the way. The new saloon occupies the space which about ten years ago was occupied by the interior courts of the old hotels which first received the Imperial library, and its dimensions are sufficient to accommodate about 340 readers at the tables and 70 at the standing-desks.

A number of large tables are provided for those who desire to consult atlases or big folios, and every reader who either stands or sits may in cold weather place his feet on a foot-warmer supplied with hot water, the entire building being furnished with hot-water tubes besides the hot-air stores for preserving an equal temperature. The portion of the saloon devoted to the public is 1155 metres (about 1250 yards) in superficial area, and terminates in a great space in the form of a hemicycle. The walls contain 40,000 volumes which are disposed in three stages, reached by staircases leading to the galleries, and not by rolling ladders, as was the case in the old saloon. At the end of the reading-room is the catalogue-department, reached by a glazed entrance, decorated by two caryatides. Long galleries, also containing books, and abutting on the Rue de Richelieu, the Petits Champs, and the Arcade Colbert, completely surround the new reading-room, which is in the centre, and is thus secluded from the noise of the streets. The new constructions have preserved in their exterior aspect the features of the old building, which was so decayed that it became necessary to demolish it; while in the interior of the rooms destined for the collections all the newest improvements have been adopted. The walls are of stone or brick, the carpentry work has mostly given place to roofs, girders, and beams of iron, while the ceilings are vaulted with masonry—those of the great reading-room being of forged iron, with painted and enamelled *faisances*, almost unalterable in their colours, and executed in England in the work-shops of the late Alderman Copeland. A series of forty-eight medallions of celebrated personages of ancient and modern history decorate the upper part of the saloon. These were executed by French artists, and the two caryatides were the work of M. Péraud, the eminent sculptor. The large painted landscapes, of fine execution and extensive design, are from the studio of M. Desgoffe; the architects being of opinion that calm landscape pictures were more in accordance with the sense of quiet necessary to a study, than grand heroic or historical subjects.

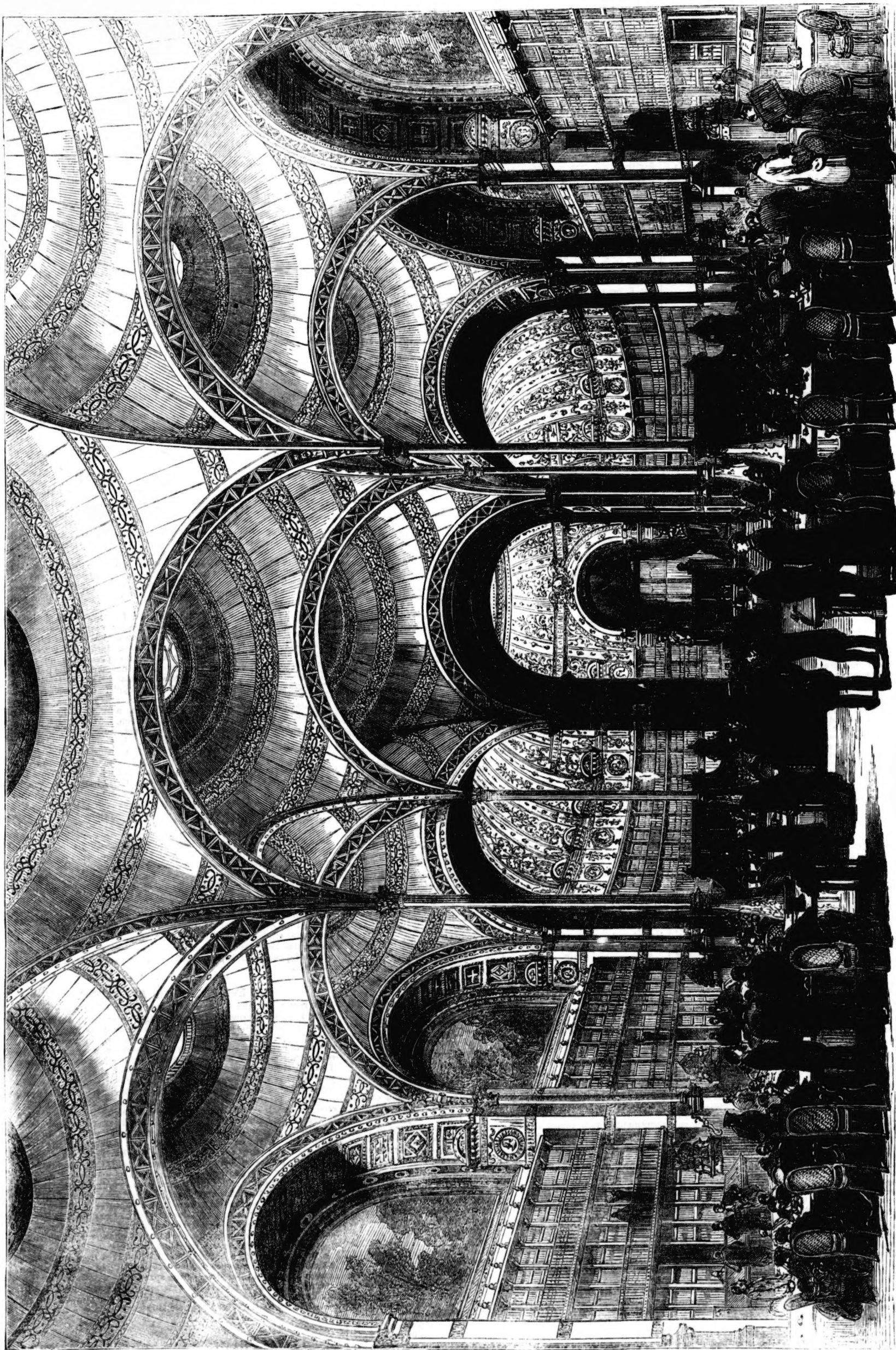
## AN EVENING FETE AT BADEN.

It seems but the other day that we published some sort of description of the queen of those foreign watering-places to which so many visitors resort, and so many more wish to resort, during the autumn season. One never tires of gossiping about Baden and its delightful wickedness—wickedness masked by the pretence of a rural simplicity and admiration for the sweet face of nature. There is always something new to say about the place; so that year by year we have the subject, or rather variations of the subject, returning to us. This season, however, Baden itself is new; the aspect of the town itself is changed; and, alas! with these changes much of the picturesque will vanish, and conservative lovers of the old Conversation House (it was the *new* Conversation House only a few seasons ago) will sit in the renovated halls or lounge under the newly-planted trees, and sigh for the time when the night fêtes were made gay and dramatic by coloured lamps and Chinese lanterns, instead of being vulgarised by the introduction of gas. Nobody will know the place under its astounding transformations. Everywhere new constructions and embellishments meet the critical eye. Promenades have vanished or expanded into walks still more may and esplanades five times as imposing. The Conversation House, that famous rendezvous of all the world (of fashion) and more or less of his wife, has undergone so radical a change that we shall wonder what enchantment has been at work during the dead season and how such a butterfly could be evolved from a chrysalis in the short space between the departure of the last waiter of the autumn and the first croupier of the spring.

Our Engraving represents the exterior of this temple of small-talk during one of those evening assemblies in the gardens, which are called night fêtes, in the simple language of this warm-water Arcadia.

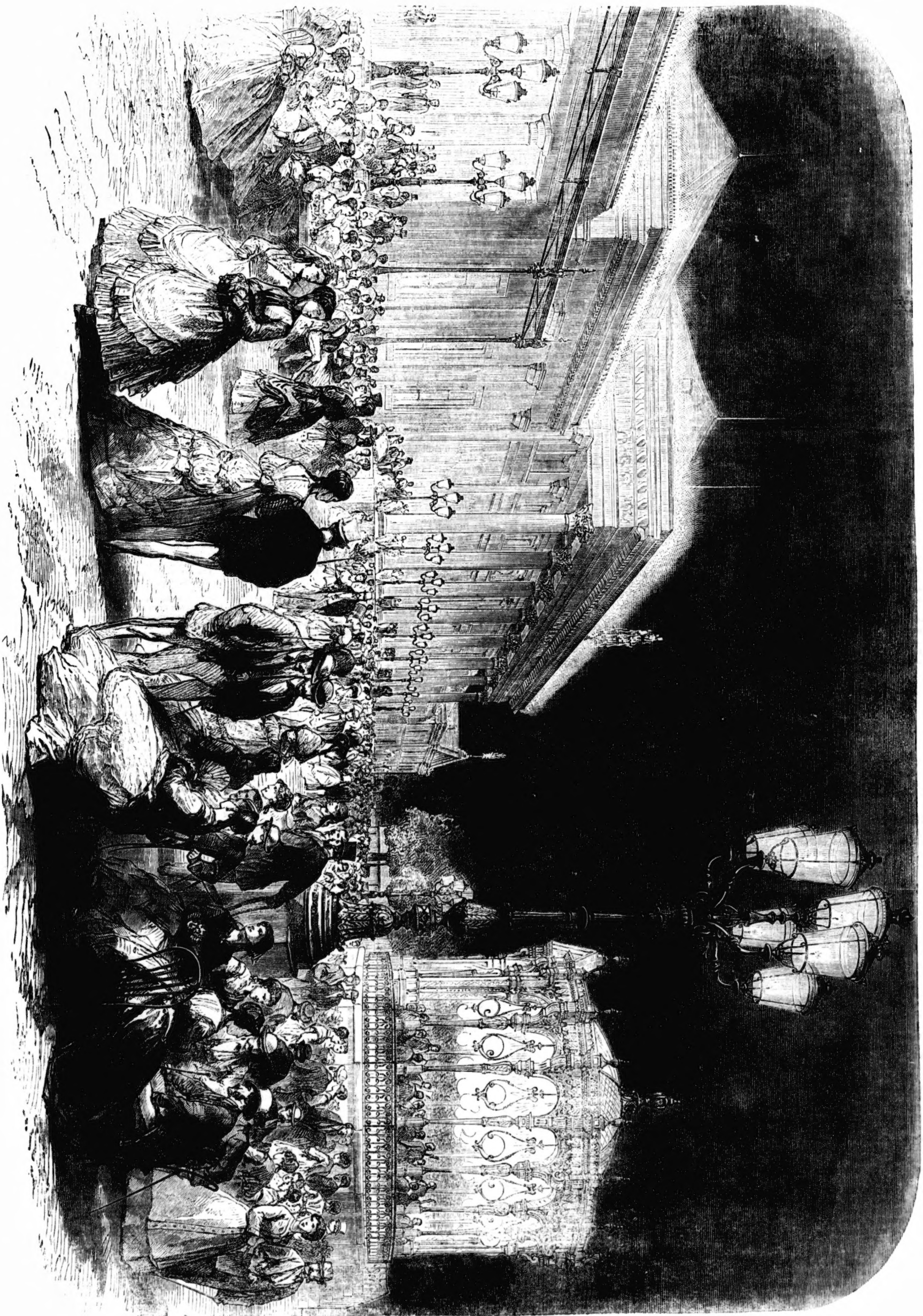
**THE HOLBORN VALLEY.**—The great works for the improvement of Holborn are making rapid progress towards completion. The first portion of the permanent works has just been thrown open to the public—viz., the Western Approach-street, so called, which leads from Holborn, at the southern end of Hatton-garden, to Farringdon-road. This street is intended to accommodate the carriage traffic between the low level of Farringdon-road and the high level of Holborn, and foot passengers will have the option of using this new thoroughfare, or one of the four large public staircases now in course of construction at the angles of the Farringdon-street viaduct. The street is 60 ft. wide between the frontages of the houses, the carriage-way alone being 36 ft. The works which have been completed within the last few weeks have brought into view the new arrangements of the public way at the western end of the Holborn-valley Viaduct, where there is a circus 170 ft. in diameter, or equal in size to Regent-circus, Oxford-street.





THE NEW READING-ROOM OF THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY, PARIS.





A GRAND NIGHT FÊTE AT THE CONVERSATION-HOUSE, BADEN.



## INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—No. 338.

## PARLIAMENT DYING.

THE House of Commons in a few weeks will be dismissed by prorogation. In all probability it will not meet again—we say in all probability, for it is not certain that it will not meet again. Were a war to break out, or even be imminent, Parliament might be assembled to grant supplies and to embody the militia. In the event of the demise of the Crown, Parliament must meet instantly, without summons. So rigorous is this rule that more than once or twice Parliament, on the death of the Sovereign, has met on Sunday. May Heaven defend us from either of these calamities! But in all probability prorogation will be the death-warrant of the present House. It will rise again, but very much changed. On the average, every dissolution relegates 150 members to private life. It is thought that the forthcoming election will supplant at least 200. Since we began to write these papers over 500 members have come and gone. There are already in the House unmistakable signs of approaching dissolution. We are, indeed, obviously walking under the shadow of death. Listless indifference is the principal sign. It is difficult to make a House; it is equally so to keep it. The life of the House is not regular and healthy, but spasmodic. It is only the questions of the hour that excite its interest; party squabbles, pugilistic encounters between political leaders, and the like, will draw an audience; but, these over, all the watchfulness of the whips is required to keep the House from fainting away at nine o'clock. On Friday night week, when the House resumed, just before the Speaker entered, there were but three members present. And when Lord William Hay began speak to upon India, if his audience was fit, it was certainly few; for there were only twenty men to hear him, and he had to speak under the depressing expectation of seeing some one rise to count out the House.

## PEEL'S STATUE TRIED AND DOOMED.

Nevertheless, we have, as we have said, some spasms of life. On Thursday, last week, the House was for a time in a divine rage against that statue of Sir Robert Peel which was lately stuck up at the corner of Palace-yard. So fierce, indeed, was its anger that, notwithstanding the attempt of Lord John Manners, the President of Works, and Mr. Cardwell, representative of the Committee who put the statue there, to save it, its deposition was decreed by a majority of 111 votes in a House of 253 members. We have in the House some half dozen self-constituted defenders of the arts, or art-critics. Foremost of these is Mr. Beresford Hope, who is never so happy as when he is applying his eccentric rhetoric to art-criticism. Then there is Mr. Layard, whom all the world knows is a famous virtuoso, or, if the world does not know it, it is not the fault of Mr. Layard. Mr. Baillie-Cochrane is another of the band, as are Lord Elcho, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, and last, not least, Mr. Bernal Osborne. And when a debate arises upon pictures, statues, or buildings these art-critics get very lively and amusing, if no more, especially Mr. Bernal Osborne, who, on that Thursday evening, recommended the abolition of all councils of art who, in accordance with the lines in the "Groves of Blarney," placed

Pluto and Venus, and could Nicodemus,  
All standing naked in the open air.

This quotation was apropos to nothing—was altogether inappropriate to the subject before the House; but it made us laugh heartily, and this, no doubt, fulfilled the intention of the speaker. It is noticeable that our House of Commons' art-critics are but mere iconoclasts; they tell us what a statue, or picture, or building is not, but they never tell us what it ought to be, and sometimes their criticisms are ludicrously wrong. For example, Mr. Beresford Hope said that the statue of Peel "looks like a commissioner of police numbering the cabs in Palace-yard;" whereas the statue is staring, over the heads of the cabs, at the building beyond. The late Mr. Drummond was the only art-critic we ever had in the House whose discourses upon art were worth listening to. He had a profound knowledge of art, and could discourse eloquently thereupon. These gentlemen, who chatter about art, are, to our minds, mere dilettanti. However, the instinct of the House was right, though it was not suitably expressed. The statue was condemned. And now what is to be done with it? Well, upon that question hear what Carlyle says upon such brazen images:—"What good in the aesthetic, the moral, the social, or any human point of view, we are ever to get of these brazen images now peopling our chief cities and their market-places it is impossible to specify. Evil enough we consciously—or unconsciously—get of them. No soul looks upon them approvingly, or even indifferently, without damage, all the deadlier the less he knows of it. Simple souls they corrupt in the sources of their spiritual being. Wise souls are obliged to look on them with some feeling of anger and just abhorrence, which is itself a mischief to a peaceable man. Good will never be got out of these brazen images in their present form. Of what their use till once broken up and melted into warming-pans they can ever be to gods or men, I own I cannot see."

## MR. GRANT DUFF.

Having done, and well done, amidst great cheering, this necessary piece of work, Mr. Grant Duff rose upon a much more serious business. But, before we tell what that business was, a word or two about Mr. Grant Duff. We believe that Mr. Grant Duff is one of the most accomplished gentlemen in the House. He was educated at Edinburgh, and at Balliol College, Oxford. He was second class in classics; graduated M.A. in 1863; gained, by competition, the law studentship offered by the Inns of Court the same year; and in 1864 graduated LL.B., with honours, at the University of London. He was subsequently called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and practised for a time on the Midland Circuit. In 1867, thus furnished with all that the schools could give him, he was elected to represent the Elgin boroughs in Parliament. But Mr. Duff had not finished his education when he left the schools. He is emphatically a student, and is always adding to his store of knowledge. He has, too, travelled largely. There is, we should gather from his books, hardly a city or town of note in Europe which he has not visited; and probably there is not a man in the House who knows more of the history, the social condition, and the politics of Europe than he does. In short, he is a good scholar and a most accomplished man. He is, moreover, a clear and acute, if not a profound, thinker; and an advanced politician. How, then, is it that he has never taken the position in the House which, it would seem, is his due? and how is it that he has never held office? The Liberals have been in power almost ever since he came into Parliament. Many shiftings and changes have occurred in that period. Gifted young men have been lifted out of obscurity into place—men with not a tithe of his knowledge and accomplishments have been selected to be Ministers; but he has always been passed by. Nay, when Governments were in a state of solution nobody seemed to think of him. And even now, when we are speculating about the future Liberal Government, and making up the lists, his name is never mentioned. How is this? Perhaps he is not ambitious for office; we have never heard that he is. But still, men who show no hunger for place are often offered it; but we suspect that Mr. Grant Duff has not even been offered a place. And why? Well, we must remember that down to '65, from the time when Mr. Grant Duff came into Parliament, Lord Palmerston was at the head of the Liberal Government. Now, Mr. Duff was no Palmerstonian; nor was he by any means a favourite of the noble Lord. And he is far too honest a politician to sacrifice his opinions, as many do, to obtain place and power. We should say he is ruggedly independent; and at times he has shown his independence rudely and offensively. We remember a speech he made upon Sir Charles Wood's Budget, in which he criticised the right hon. Baronet's laboured, involved, and tedious harangue so harshly that we saw, or thought we saw, at least one, and that a sufficient, reason why he had never been offered a place in the Government. It was clear to us that a man liable to explode in that rude way could never work smoothly in

any Government. Men called this at the time a mere explosion of temper; but we did not thus designate it. It seemed to us to be rather an irrepressible outbreak of intolerance of incompetence. Not that we would say that Sir Charles was an incompetent Minister. The defence of Sir Charles's administration of Indian affairs by his private secretary, Mr. West, clearly proves that he was a very able Minister; but he certainly was the most tiresome, wearisome, unattractive speaker that we ever heard; and, though it was impossible to approve of Mr. Duff's outbreak, nobody who had to listen to Sir Charles's terrible speech could be very much surprised at the explosion. As the phrase is, it was enough to anger a saint. Mr. Grant Duff, then, was far too independent a man to join Palmerston's Government, and we are not sure that he is not too independent, too unpliant, too unmalleable, to work in any Government. But we shall see. It is a pity that his great attainments cannot be made available in the service of his country. Mr. Duff's speeches are good, and always worth listening to; but his manner is not impressive, and manner in the House of Commons is all but everything.

## HOW HE PINNED THE PRIME MINISTER.

Now for the attack upon the Prime Minister. It was led by Mr. Grant Duff. Mr. Disraeli, as our readers will remember, had, at Merchant Taylors' Hall, made a very wild speech upon the foreign policy of the late Government, the sum of which lies in a few words. "When we acceded to office," said the Prime Minister, "the name of England was a name of suspicion and distrust in every Cabinet in Europe, &c.; but, since we came into office and public affairs were administered by my noble friend (Lord Stanley), all this is changed," &c. All was chaos under the late Government: all is order under the administration of Lord Stanley. Darkness reigned over Europe: we have dispelled the darkness, and now all is light. This is a summary of that speech. Of course this was gall and wormwood to the ex-Ministers and their friends. Mr. Grant Duff was never a Minister of the Crown, and consequently never responsible for the late Government's policy; but he understands foreign politics—knew that this was not true—and, simply as an independent member, he determined to bring the speaker to book. Yes; he must be brought to book, pinned down, and forced, if possible, to retract or explain this wild charge. And no doubt he was pinned down. The retort of Mr. Grant Duff was, as we say, *ad rem*—to the point. It was this:—"Earl Clarendon was Foreign Minister when you drove out the Liberals, and though he had been Foreign Minister for only nine months, he had been in the Liberal Cabinet, and was responsible for our foreign policy for many years. Well, what happened when you came in? Why, Lord Derby offered the post of Foreign Secretary to this very Lord Clarendon." The Prime Minister was fairly pinned. Mr. Grant Duff, with his usual impudence, hinted, amidst the groans of the Conservatives, that Disraeli, when he delivered this speech, was a little bit "screwed;" and perhaps he was—Prime Ministers are but mortal. Pitt used to get more than "screwed," and we have in our time seen Ministers in the House more than sufficiently "liquored up;" but, then, nobody notices such things, and Mr. Duff would have acted wisely if he had kept his suspicions to himself.

## WHO TRIED TO ESCAPE AND COULDN'T.

Mr. Disraeli, then, was pinned; and when Mr. Grant Duff sat down it behoved the First Minister to rise and extricate himself if he could. And when he rose we all thought that we should have some fun at least, for it is exactly in such a case as this that the Prime Minister generally shines. We have often seen him pinned before; but he has usually got away, or, covering himself with a cloud of rhetoric dust, seemed, for the time, to get away. He is, you know, so adroit, so clever, so cunning, that it is the most difficult thing in the world to pin and keep him down. Mr. Duff called him the Leotard of politics, we should rather call him the Stodare. But, in truth, Mr. Disraeli this night was not in good cue—he was not witty, nor even smart; his quiver, usually so full of smart retorts, was empty; nor had he any stinging sticking epithets at command. In short, he was dull, and certainly did not, even in appearance, succeed in drawing the pin.

## LAYARD AND GLADSTONE.

Mr. Layard, of course, followed. He, you know, readers, was Under Foreign Secretary in the late Government, and, of course, had something to say. His work was simply to repeat the blows delivered so effectively by Mr. Grant Duff, and still more securely to pin the Prime Minister down; and this he did with a will and with effect, and, having done this, he should have sat down. But, with his accustomed indiscretion, he went on, in his swinging way, to criticise Lord Stanley's policy, for which Lord Stanley had to rub him down a bit. Then came Gladstone. No; there was an interpellation of Mr. Baillie-Cochrane, who, when foreign affairs are on the carpet, generally thinks himself called upon to speak. This gentleman obviously believes that he is well up in foreign affairs, and perhaps he is; but if so, he lacks the power of communicating his knowledge, like many other knowing people. Gladstone's work was like Layard's, and most artistically he did it—hammer, hammer. With this idea of pinning down the Prime Minister in our heads, we could almost fancy we heard the blows. And so the end was, as we presume to think, the somewhat slippery First Minister was for once effectually pinned. Lord Stanley replied to Layard, but it was noticed that he rendered little or no help to his colleague and chief, but coldly confined his speech to a defence of himself. There was a wonderful gathering to see this operation of pinning; but when it was over more than half the House flitted away to the Lords, where the great debate had just begun. All this occurred on Thursday last week. It is a long time ago; but then this event is the only thing that has happened in the House of Commons worthy of notice since last we wrote. All interest in Parliamentary matters shifted to the Upper House. Sometimes there were more members there than in their own Chamber; and when the Commons' division-bell rang, the scamper down the long corridor between the two Houses was a sight to see. The young men could do the distance in the two minutes with ease; but many of the old and puffy were severely distressed. Indeed, some could not reach the goal in time; but when still yards away had to see the doors slammed to, they being on the wrong side. A rather new member thus placed, when he arrived, imperatively demanded to be let in, and seemed to feel himself ill used when he discovered that no power could open that door when once it had been shut and locked by the inexorable Sergeant-at-Arms.

**LOCAL TAXATION.**—The Select Committee on the assessment and collection of rates have just made their report. They embody their conclusions in a series of twenty-six resolutions, the first six of which indicate the machinery by which local rates shall be made. The seventh recommends that where the rate exceeds 1s. in the pound the occupier of any tenement let at a rent payable oftener than quarterly may elect to pay by monthly instalments. The occasions on which a special rate may be made, the form of the demand note, the employment of collectors, the delivery of the schedules, and the mode of assessment are then severally dealt with. The power of excusing persons from the payment of rates is to be transferred to boards of guardians; and it is suggested that the owner shall be liable to pay two thirds of the rate when the occupier has been excused on the ground of poverty. This, of course, disfranchises the tenant so excused.

**THE RITUAL COMMISSION.**—The Earl of Shaftesbury has laid before the House of Lords a bill for "giving statutory authority to the recommendations" of the Ritual Commissioners. The bill proposes to prohibit the use of incense in church during the saying of public prayers, and the use of lighted candles when not needed for giving light. It also enacts that every minister when saying the public prayers in church shall wear a surplice with sleeves; and, if he think fit, he may wear over it, according to the present customary manner, a plain black silk scarf of such form and description as that now customarily worn; and, if he be a graduate of a University, he may also, if he think fit, wear upon his surplice such hood as by the ordinances of his University is agreeable to his degree; or, if he is not a graduate, (he may), if he think fit, wear upon his surplice, instead of a hood, "some decent tippet of black"—an article which may be as great a novelty as a chasuble. The bill proposes as the penalty for non-compliance suspension for three months, and the mode of proceeding is to be that proposed in the last report of the Commission.

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26.  
HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE IRISH CHURCH.

The debate on the Established Church (Ireland) Bill was resumed by The Earl of CARNARVON, who declared himself in favour of disestablishment, but not of disendowment, for the Irish Church, so far as concerned its property, was entitled to every consideration and sympathy. With these views he could not take upon himself the responsibility of voting for rejecting the bill.

Lord REDESDALE, who pronounced the bill an act of sacrilege, contended that the Sovereign who conscientiously objected to it would be justified in alleging the coronation oath as a reason for refusing to accept the advice of any Ministers to sanction the disestablishment of the Protestant Church in Ireland.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH said this question of the Irish Church had been taken up as a political cry to rally and unite the scattered fragments of the Liberal party, now that the cry of Reform was no longer available. Adverting to the vituperation which had been heaped upon Ministers and the charges of inconsistency brought against them, the noble Duke remarked that the most malevolent ingenuity could not point to a more flagrant instance of inconsistency than that of a statesman with Mr. Gladstone's religious and political antecedents having at last become the author of such a measure as this, which he characterised as a factious attempt to obtain office at any cost to the institutions of the country.

The debate was continued by Lord Dufferin, the Archbishop of York, Lord Romilly, the Archbishop of Armagh, Lords Salisbury and Lyttelton, and other noble Lords.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET.

The business fixed for the morning sitting was the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill. In moving that the House should go into Committee on the bill,

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU explained that the lesson they had learned from the cattle plague was embodied in the bill; but the Government could not claim the credit of originating it, because it had originated with the House itself. The real question at issue was whether the loss that occurs from a sense of risk lest the cattle plague should be introduced, and by the cattle plague entering England, would exceed the loss caused by the restriction put upon the foreign trade by adopting this security against contagion. He remarked that the trade in foreign cattle is confined to fat cattle destined for immediate slaughter.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON moved the following amendment:—"That the proposal to pass a permanent law requiring that, in order to prevent the introduction of the cattle plague into this country from abroad, all foreign cattle and other animals imported into the port of London shall be landed at one prescribed spot and shall not be thence removed alive, ought not to be considered apart from the general policy of imposing legal restrictions on the foreign cattle trade in other parts of the United Kingdom." He showed that the bill was against the evidence which had been given before the Select Committee, and that if it were passed it would go far to destroy the trade in foreign cattle, and, consequently, increase the price of meat.

The debate was continued by Mr. Norwood, Mr. Selwyn-Ibbetson, and other speakers, and was not concluded when the hour arrived for suspending the sitting.

## INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

The evening sitting was principally occupied with a discussion as to telegraphic communication with India, in the course of which Lord William Hay made an effective speech.

MONDAY, JUNE 29.  
HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE IRISH CHURCH.

The debate on the Irish Church Suspension Bill was continued in the presence of a crowded and brilliant audience. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge occupied seats on the cross benches; Prince Christian and Prince Louis of Hesse were accommodated with places in the gallery usually devoted to the representatives of foreign Powers; members of the Commons pressed inconveniently upon one another in the confined space at the bar; and the ladies' balcony, filled with rank, beauty and fashion, presented a rich and gorgeous setting to the picture below. The debate was resumed by

The Duke of ARGYLL, who, remarking that the main object of the bill was to convey an assurance to the Irish people that the question would be legislated upon without unnecessary delay, rejoiced that that end had been accomplished, and that not even an adverse vote on the part of their Lordships would prevent the ultimate success of the measure. Whilst supporting the bill, however, in the belief that the Church in England would gain strength from being dissociated from the Irish Church, he was not prepared to vote for indiscriminate endowment. With regard to the argument against the bill founded upon property, he held that the question was solely one of policy and not of property. If the reverse were the case, then it would be utterly impossible to enter into any compromise whatever.

The Bishop of OXFORD, replying to the Duke of Argyll, who seemed to have treated the whole question from the Presbyterian point of view, contended that the ultimate object was not only disestablishment but disendowment. The question was one of simple justice, and it would be both unjust and an act of spoliation to disendow the Church in Ireland, and trust to the vitality of the Protestant religion for its re-endowment. A nation or Church in its youth could dispense with endowments. A nation's youth was the time of endowments; but a Church which had once been endowed formed, as did men, habits from these circumstances, and it was ungenerous and unfair, in spite of Mr. Spurgeon's congratulations to the Irish Church on its threatened fate, to abandon it, despoiled of its ancient endowment, to an unequal conflict with religious bodies which had not been endowed. He implored their Lordships not to give their assent to the principle of the bill; for there never was a period when the Irish Church was doing her duty as she was doing it at the present moment.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY pronounced the bill an insignificant and meagre proposal, which derived all its importance from the opposition that was offered to it. He was prepared to maintain the integrity of the Irish Church, subject to all necessary and wise reforms, and he hoped when the proposition to disestablish was made next year their Lordships would be ready to maintain that Church even at the hazard of their own extinction, and that he should find them as boldly defiant then as they were now. He was afraid, however, that the rejection of the bill might be turned to the detriment of the Church hereafter, and, thinking it unwise to give the eye of a general election to give colour to the impression that their Lordships were against full, fair, and legitimate inquiry, he should abstain from voting altogether.

The debate was continued by the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Bandon, Earl Russell, the Lord Chancellor, &c., and was not concluded till nearly three a.m. on Tuesday morning. On a division, the numbers were:—For the second reading, 97; against, 192; majority against the bill, 95.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE ABYSSINIAN ARMY.

Mr. DISRAELI gave notice that, on Thursday next, he should move the vote of thanks to Sir Robert Napier and the officers and troops under his command engaged in the Abyssinian expedition.

## MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Sir C. RUSSELL urged the desirableness of employing discharged non-commissioned officers and privates of good character in Government situations, such as doorkeepers, messengers, and third-class clerks, and moved a resolution to that effect, which was supported by Captain Vivian, on the ground that the adoption of the proposal would be an encouragement to the soldiers and an inducement to a better class of men to enlist in the Army. A brief discussion followed, which showed a general concurrence of opinion in favour of the motion; and Sir C. RUSSELL, having expressed himself satisfied with the tone pervading the speeches, withdrew his motion.

Mr. CLIVE stated, in answer to Sir J. Gray, that the Irish Church Commissioners had concluded their inquiry, and that the reason for their report not having yet been published was the necessity of carefully revising the schedules, which were of a voluminous and complicated character. He believed, however, that the report would be ready for delivery in the course of a fortnight.

A long discussion followed upon a motion of Mr. Goldsmid for a Select Committee to inquire into the subject of the recent appointment of architects for the new Law Courts and National Gallery. On a division, the motion was negatived by 90 to 45.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Bill (which is a distinct measure from the Southern Railway Amalgamation Bill) passed the third reading, after an unsuccessful attempt on the part of Lord Clanricarde to prevent the company from having power to raise its fares.

The House went into Committee on the Scotch Reform Bill, and passed all the unopposed clauses, reserving the discussion on the amendments for a future day.

The second reading of the Irish Reform Bill was moved by the Earl of MALMESBURY, whereupon Earl GRANVILLE intimated that, as Government had evidently abandoned their former opinions with respect to the bill, some explanation would be required at a further stage.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC PRISON CHAPLAINS.

Mr. MAGUIRE called attention to the fact that the Prison Ministers Act,



so far as providing spiritual instruction for Roman Catholics was concerned, had proved practically a dead letter in many English prisons; and he moved a resolution declaring that, if necessary, the magisterial authorities should be compelled by law to provide such instruction.

Lord EDWARD HOWARD supported the motion. Mr. HARDY thought that the grievances complained of had been greatly mitigated, and hoped that Parliament would give a fair trial to the permissive measure which had been passed.

After a somewhat lengthy discussion, Mr. MAGUIRE withdrew his motion.

#### ENFRANCHISEMENT OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

Mr. Monk's bill enfranchising revenue officers was opposed on the order for going into Committee by

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER on several grounds, the chief of which was that in some boroughs the number of these officers was so great that it would be impossible, in face of an approaching election, to disconnect the execution of their civil functions from the imputation of political motives, and thus seriously impairing the efficiency of the service.

Mr. GLADSTONE discussed the question in all its bearings, and, amongst other objections to the bill, expressed his apprehension that its effect would be to introduce a class influence upon members, and, through individual members, upon the House itself.

The bill was supported by Sir H. Verney, Mr. Clay, Mr. P. Martin, Mr. Graves, Mr. M. Chambers, Mr. Serjeant Gaselee, and Mr. Otway; and, after a reply from Mr. Monk, the House divided, when the motion for going into Committee was carried by 79 to 47. The bill, which consists of a single clause and schedule, was then passed through Committee without amendment.

#### WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (METRIC SYSTEM.)

Mr. J. B. SMITH withdrew the Weights and Measures, Metric System, Bill.

#### UNIVERSITY TESTS.

The debate on the order for reading the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Tests Bill the second time was resumed by

Mr. POWELL, who contended that the colleges fulfilled the purposes for which they were founded, and expressed a hope that the House would not consent to the introduction of a new system, by the transfer of the governing power to others than members of the Established Church.

Mr. G. DUFF, whose name was on the back of the bill, was willing to leave the whole question in the hands of the working tutors and professors, who, he believed, were in its favour.

Mr. B. HOPE was of opinion that, if the objects of the bill, which were to open the Senate at Cambridge and Convocation at Oxford to Nonconformists, were carried into effect, it would be found utterly impossible for the members of the governing body in either case to work together with anything like harmony.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE, as an attached member of the Church of England, earnestly desired to see tests removed from every portion of the Universities.

Mr. BENTINCK described the bill as a measure of disestablishment, disendowment, and ultimate confiscation, wholly contrary in its nature and objects to any of the concessions which had hitherto been made to persons not in communion with the Established Church.

Mr. Secretary HARDY argued that if the religious test were destroyed as a qualification for the governing body collisions of opinion must inevitably ensue. He reminded the House that the colleges stood on a different footing from the University, inasmuch as they were private foundations; but, because they were now united with the national Church, the bill would make them into a national University, and separate them from the Church. The Universities had well performed their duty, and from the advantages of their teaching the nonconformists were not shut out. Finally, he objected to the measure that it would inevitably tend to the prevalence of free-thinking, and to the teachers of the Universities being released from all religious obligations whatever.

Mr. E. A. LEATHAM argued that the Universities were held in trust for the nation, and that, as a part of the nation, nonconformists were entitled to participate in their educational advantages.

Mr. NEWDEGATE supported the bill as an attempt to narrow and degrade the liberal education hitherto imparted at the Universities by ceasing to require proficiency in the most important branches of human knowledge.

Mr. NEATE supported the bill in the interest of both the Church and the Universities, and Mr. COLERIDGE having briefly replied, the House divided, when the second reading was agreed to by 198 to 140.

#### THURSDAY, JULY 2.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

The Earl of CARNARVON said that with reference to the statement of the noble Lord on the woolsack, the other evening, he felt it his duty to take public notice of it. Inasmuch, however, as the Colonial Secretary proposed to bring forward on Tuesday next the bill respecting the £20,000 and revenues of the Established Church in Jamaica, he should defer his statement until that opportunity presented itself for explanation. He was anxious to show, however, that he was not prepared silently to acquiesce in the statements which had been made.

#### VOTE OF THANKS TO SIR R. NAPIER.

The Earl of MALMESBURY moved a vote of thanks to Sir Robert Napier and the army engaged in the expedition to Abyssinia, and in doing so paid a tribute to the merits of Sir Robert as well as to those of the officers and men under his command.

Earl Russell, the Duke of Cambridge, and other Peers supported the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### THE VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ABYSSINIAN ARMY.

Mr. DISRAELI, who was received with general cheering, rose to propose—1. "That the thanks of this House be given to Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., for the exemplary skill with which he planned, and the distinguished energy, courage, and perseverance with which he conducted, the recent expedition into Abyssinia, resulting in the defeat by her Majesty's forces of the army of King Theodore, and the vindication of the honour of the country by the rescue from captivity of her Majesty's Envoy and other British subjects, and by the capture and destruction of the strong fortress of Magdala." 2. "That the thanks of this House be given to Commodore Heath, R.N., C.B., for the indefatigable zeal and great ability with which he conducted the naval operations connected with the transport of the troops and stores, upon which the success of the expedition materially depended." 3. "That the thanks of this House be given to Major-General Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B.; Major-General G. Malcolm, C.B.; Brigadier-General W. Merewether, C.B., and the other officers of the Navy and Army, for the energy, gallantry, and ability with which they have executed the various services which they have been called upon to perform throughout these arduous operations." 4. "That this House doth highly acknowledge and approve the discipline, gallantry, and endurance displayed by the petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Navy and Army, both European and native, during these operations; and that the same be signified to them by their respective commanding officers." The Premier said that it was the invasion of Abyssinia which was first mooted it was predicted that it must lead to great peril and perhaps even in great disaster, and that it was altogether one of the most rash undertakings that a Government ever recommended to Parliament. The country was almost unknown to us, or known only as one difficult of access and very deficient in all those supplies which are necessary for an army. Indeed, when the commander of this expedition commenced his operations, he had to establish a base upon a desolate shore; and he had, in order to enter the country he was about to invade, to construct a road over a wall of mountains. Using the bed of an exhausted torrent for this purpose, he gradually ascended to a high tableland, and his path continually intercepted with mountains of a very high elevation, and sometimes with gorges which appeared unfathomable. Yet over this country, for more than 300 miles, he guided and sustained a numerous host—many thousands fighting men, with as numerous a following of camp attendants, &c., vast caravan of animals, who, in number, exceeded both. He led cavalry and infantry on this country; and, what was perhaps the most remarkable part of the expedition, he led the elephants of Asia bearing the artillery of Europe over African passes. When he arrived at his critical rendezvous he encountered no mean foe, and if the mainly Abyssinians sunk before our warlike science, our troops had to scale a mountain fortress of such intrinsic strength that it would have been impregnable to the world had it been defended by the persons who assailed it. Thus, all these difficulties and obstacles had been overcome, which none of us, ten years ago, could have fancied even in his dreams, and which must be peculiarly interesting to Englishmen; and so a British army planted the flag of St. George upon the mountains of Raselass. He thought it must be allowed that there had never really been an expedition which in its accomplishment had exhibited more prescience. Everything seemed to have been foreseen and everything applied. It was not for him to touch upon the military qualities exhibited by Sir Robert Napier; but they might all recognise the patience, the temper, and endurance which were acknowledged to have prevailed, and there appeared to have been in the conduct of the commander of this expedition as much diplomatic ability as military skill. Indeed, in the manner in which he treated the disposition of the native chiefs for his purpose, he did not think any public man had ever exhibited that same discretion, accomplishing this great object without involving the country in a single perilous engagement. Under these circumstances, he felt sure the House would heartily vote their thanks to this distinguished man. The House of Commons would remember it was not the first time it had offered its

thanks to Sir R. Napier, nor even the second time. Happy was the man who had been thrice thanked by the House. It was not the least interesting part of this expedition that the merits of the other great branches of her Majesty's forces were brought before the House. The Navy and the Army had rarely acted together without successful results; but he thought there had been few instances in which they had more materially assisted each other, and in which their combined exertions had been more successful. He need not say how much depended on the skill and efficiency of those commanding the different departments of the expedition; but he might recall to the recollection of the House, as illustrative of the great difficulties attending this expedition, the admirable manner in which the difficulties of transport were surmounted. The number of vessels employed amounted to 300, some of them of great burden, and these were so well managed that from various parts of her Majesty's dominions did they arrive at the right moment and at the right place. One of the greater difficulties in Abyssinia was the want of water, and the establishment of condensing powers were mainly dependent upon the exertions of the Navy. But it was not merely to these great duties that their efforts were limited. They equipped a most efficient corps, the Rocket Brigade, who took a very active part in invading the country. Under these circumstances, he was sure that the House would offer its thanks to the distinguished Commander Heath. In acknowledging the services rendered, they must not be unmindful of the conduct of the men both in the army and the navy, which had been admirable. To no former campaigns could they look for a similar exhibition of military virtue. He doubted whether the patience, the endurance, and good temper of troops, under most trying circumstances, were ever better exemplified. The House, he was sure, acknowledged the services of those other distinguished officers whose names he had also inserted in his resolution. When it was first proposed that the country should embark in a most costly and perilous undertaking merely to vindicate the honour of our Sovereign and to rescue from remote captivity a few of our fellow-countrymen, the announcement was received in more than one country with mocking incredulity. But we have asserted the purity of our purpose; and he thought that, in an age accused, perhaps not unjustly, of selfishness and of a great regard to material interests, it was something now to say that we have accomplished this great object, and have vindicated the higher principles of humanity.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in seconding the resolution, said he quite agreed with the terms in which the right hon. gentleman had moved the resolution. They had lived into the time in which it must be said that mere strategy had become a second consideration. This expedition presented a history alike complete and satisfactory. The credit was due not only to the Commander-in-Chief, the army and navy, but also to the Government. And he noticed particularly that the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Disraeli) did not take particular credit to the Government for their share in the expedition. One right hon. gentleman had experienced a great deal of responsibility which especially deserved the thanks of the country for the indefatigable manner in which he had lent his aid to the management of this expedition. He referred to the right hon. Baronet the Secretary of State for India. The severest critic when he reviewed the campaign from first to last could not find any fault with the sagacity and forethought that had been shown by the gallant commander. No one could read without feelings of regard, respect, and affection the simple and manly account of the campaign which had been sent home by Sir Robert Napier. Every man had done his duty well, and had done it with right good will. He concluded by saying that he considered it a very great privilege to second this motion.

The resolutions were then put separately, and carried unanimously, amid enthusiastic cheering.

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SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1868.

#### STREET ROBBERIES.

THE thieves and roughs of London seem in need of another taste of Mr. Baron Bramwell's quality. A few years ago, when people were frightened from their propriety by the garotters, that learned—and inflexible—Judge was specially deputed to try the cases of crime, with violence, committed in the metropolitan district; and, by the wholesome severity of the sentences he passed, and the fear they inspired, a period of comparative peace and safety was secured to Londoners. That lesson, however, appears to have lost its effect, and robberies with violence are of daily and nightly occurrence in our streets. The thieves of the metropolis have become more audacious, reckless, and savage than ever. Darkness and solitude used to be deemed the favourite hour and scene for the commission of crime; but in these times broad daylight and crowded thoroughfares are no protection from violence and robbery. Our "dangerous classes" seem to have come to the conclusion that they may with impunity laugh at law and defy the police. Some instances of their doings within a few days are recorded in another column; but these are mere specimens; they do not by any means form a complete catalogue of the crimes of that sort reported.

It is really high time that some steps were taken to check this outbreak of criminal violence. Some very good people have lately been engaged in a discussion of the way in which we should deal with our thieves, roughs, and dangerous classes generally, and have told us that we should "not despair of them." Perhaps not; but in the meanwhile society cannot afford to tolerate their doings, and they must be made to understand that it will not do so. A pretty large batch of these gentry has been committed for trial by the police magistrates; and it might be as well, perhaps, that Bramwell the Severe should take a fresh turn of duty at the Central Criminal Court. A notorious Scotch Judge was wont to tell all culprits brought before him that they "would be the better for a good hanging;" by which he meant a severe measure of punishment. And we would suggest a like rule of action to Mr. Baron Bramwell, or whoever shall preside at the trial of the perpetrators of robberies with violence. Let a "good hanging"—that is, a thorough whipping—form a prominent element in the sentences passed, followed by long imprisonment and very hard labour, and we doubt not but robberies with violence will cease to be perpetrated so frequently and audaciously as they are. The cowardly ruffians who maltreat the young, the aged, and the feeble are the very persons who feel physical

pain most acutely and most heartily detest labour. Let them have a liberal measure of both, and we are persuaded they will betake themselves to other modes of living than those they now pursue. We are no advocates, as a rule, for Draconic laws; but violent disorders require strong remedies; and this street robbery disorder having become very violent indeed, requires commensurate treatment.

#### THE ORANGE MANIA.

WE are in the dog days, when madness of various kinds doth most abound. In the month of July hydrophobia and Orange mania are always rampant. Dogs are now muzzled, or "apprehended" by the myrmidons of Sir Richard Mayne and Colonel Fraser; and we suppose our streets will be freed from the pest of stray curs, at least. But what is to be done to check the Orange mania? That epidemic appears to have broken out, with all its usual violence, in the North of Ireland. The Orange commemorations have begun, and already riot and disorder have followed; and more may be apprehended. The Marquis of Abercorn and Lord Mayo, the head policemen of Hibernia, as well as all their subordinates, have a prospect of full employment during the remaining days of July. The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne—the first day of the month—has already been celebrated by an Orange demonstration at Lisburn, and has not passed over without disturbance. Several other celebrations of a like nature are to follow. Orange manifestations will be sure, as usual, to provoke counter-demonstrations from the Catholics; and so we are likely to have a hot season of it in more senses than one. Provoking speeches will be delivered, offensive cries will be uttered, irritating flags and insignia will be flaunted, insulting songs will be sung, and, as a necessary consequence in Ireland, heads will be broken; and all this in the name of that religion the essence of whose teaching is that men should love one another! Truly, the Anglican Church in Ireland—and perhaps we ought to add, the clergy of all denominations, Protestant and Catholic alike—have done much to propagate peace on earth and good will towards (and amongst) men!

As religion and its ministers have failed to inculcate peace-loving habits in the people, we should like to know what law and its ministers intend doing to restrain violence. Are the Orangemen and their opposites to be muzzled, apprehended, made to keep the peace? Does Government mean to put the Party Processions Act in force in spirit as well as in letter, and with perfect impartiality as regards friend and foe? or does it mean to wink at the doings of the Orangemen, who are the chief provokers of disturbance at present, because they and Ministers are both engaged just now in a holy, or rather unholy, crusade in defence of "Protestant supremacy"? We hope Lords Abercorn and Mayo will administer the law without fear or favour, and irrespective of the influence of their conduct on votes at the coming elections. But we have misgivings. Mankind, and political mankind particularly, we know is weak, and party exigencies are strong. Powerful temptation to let the scales of justice be shaken therefore lies in the way of Government officials. We sincerely trust they may not find it, and of course they will not seek it. Still, a word of warning, and of strengthening, is not out of season.

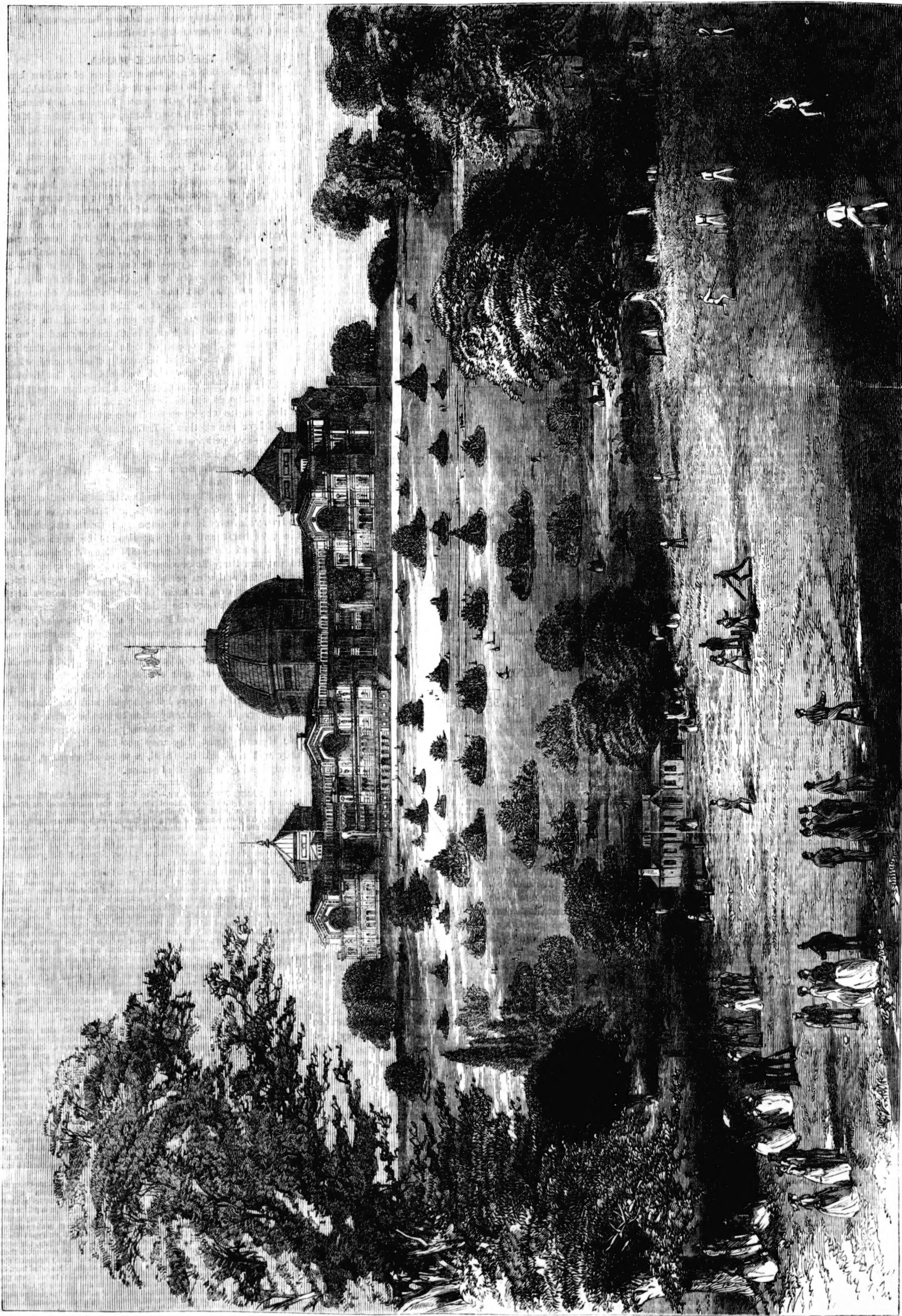
THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.—The third portion of the Thames embankment on the Middlesex side of the river was commenced on Monday under the direction of Mr. Cooke, who manages the contract for Mr. W. Webster. The work extends from the Temple to Blackfriars Bridge, and, although there are many engineering difficulties in the way, the undertaking must be completed in a year according to the terms of the contract. The section of the embankment in the neighbourhood of Hungerford Bridge seems to be much more backward than recent official promises led the public to believe it would be.

ORANGE DEMONSTRATION IN ULSTER.—An Orange meeting was held at Lisburn, on Wednesday, at which 7000 persons were present. The members of the lodges assembled to the music of fife and drums. The field where the meeting was held and the platform were decorated with Orange banners, and the audience wore Orange insignia. Resolutions in favour of the Church and against the Processions Act were passed. Three policemen being discovered in coloured clothes who gave testimony against Mr. Johnston for his conduct at the Bangor meeting last year, were chased from the ground, and subsequently took refuge in the railway station. Here a great crowd gathered, the Riot Act was twice read, and the mob was finally dispersed, when the policemen were taken out by the windows of the station by a strong party of mounted and foot constabulary. Later in the night the town was quiet. Two men were seriously injured at the station by being crushed between the carriages.—The Orange body in Dublin, imitating the example of the brethren in Lisburn, intend to hold a great demonstration at the Rotunda on the evening of July 13, the "Twelfth" occurring this year on a Sunday. Mr. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, and the Rev. Dr. Drew are to be among the speakers.

THE COBDEN MEMORIAL, CAMDEN TOWN.—The Cobden memorial statue, which has been erected in Camden Town, was unveiled last Saturday afternoon in the presence of Mrs. Cobden and her daughters, Mr. Harvey Lewis and Mr. Chambers (the members for Marylebone), and a great gathering of spectators. The statue was raised by public subscription, and the site was granted by the vestry of St. Pancras. The ceremony of unveiling was performed by Mr. Lewis, the senior representative of the borough, who stretched the most prominent features in the life of the late statesman, laying especial stress upon his prescience, his patriotism, his disinterestedness, and his noble efforts to promote intercourse and peace with foreign nations. Mr. Chambers, M.P., and Mr. Henry Vincent afterwards addressed the assemblage. The statue is of Sicilian marble, 9 ft. in height, standing upon an emblematically carved pedestal of Portland stone, 15 ft. in height. With the foundation and steps of granite, the total height is some 27 ft. The likeness of Mr. Cobden appears to be highly successful, and, at the suggestion of Mrs. Cobden, her late husband has been represented in his favourite attitude when speaking. The whole design has been carried into effect by Messrs. Wills, sculptors, of Euston-road.

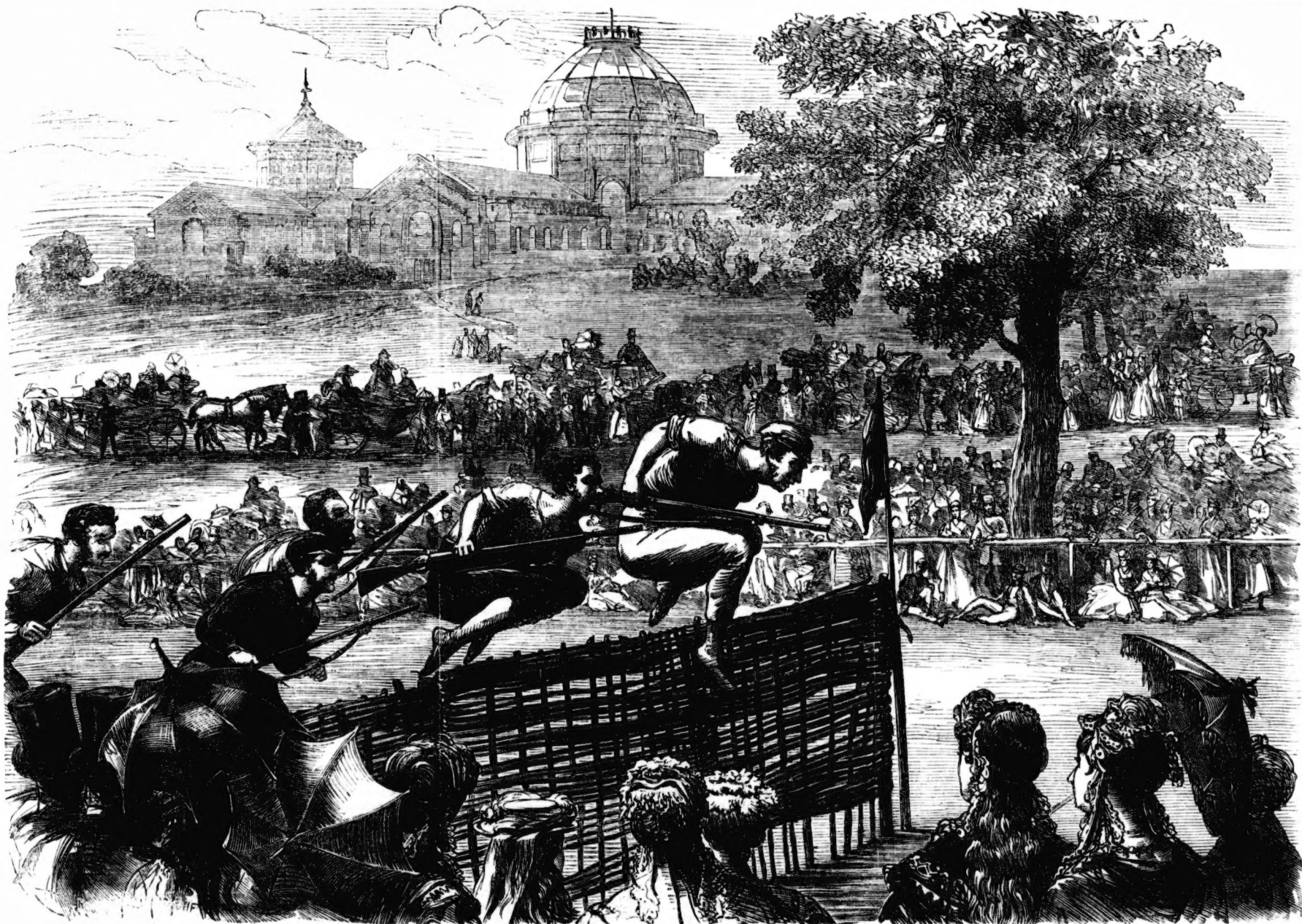
THE RAID AGAINST THE DOGS.—A most amusing circumstance occurred the other morning in Hyde Park, in consequence of a policeman "apprehending" some dogs. A gentleman's servant took his master's three large and powerful animals into the park for an airing, when a policeman informed him that dogs were not permitted to run about there, especially if unmuzzled, and that he must do his duty and convey them to the station. The animals having been got together, the policeman strapped them to each other, and then, taking off his belt, fastened it to the strap, the more conveniently to lead them away. The wily servant had not gone more than one hundred yards when he gave a shrill whistle, and away bounded the dogs towards him, dragging the man in blue after them. He tried hard to restrain them, until, quite out of breath, he was compelled to let them go, amidst the shouts and laughter of a number of persons, especially the boys. One or two policemen have been bitten in their attempts to secure dogs found in the streets. The new law is likely to prove advantageous in some degree to the farmer. One agriculturist has secured the carcasses of 600 of these doomed quadrupeds—the produce of two days' slaughter—which he had conveyed into the country by railway, to be used as manure. The weight of this consignment was over four tons.



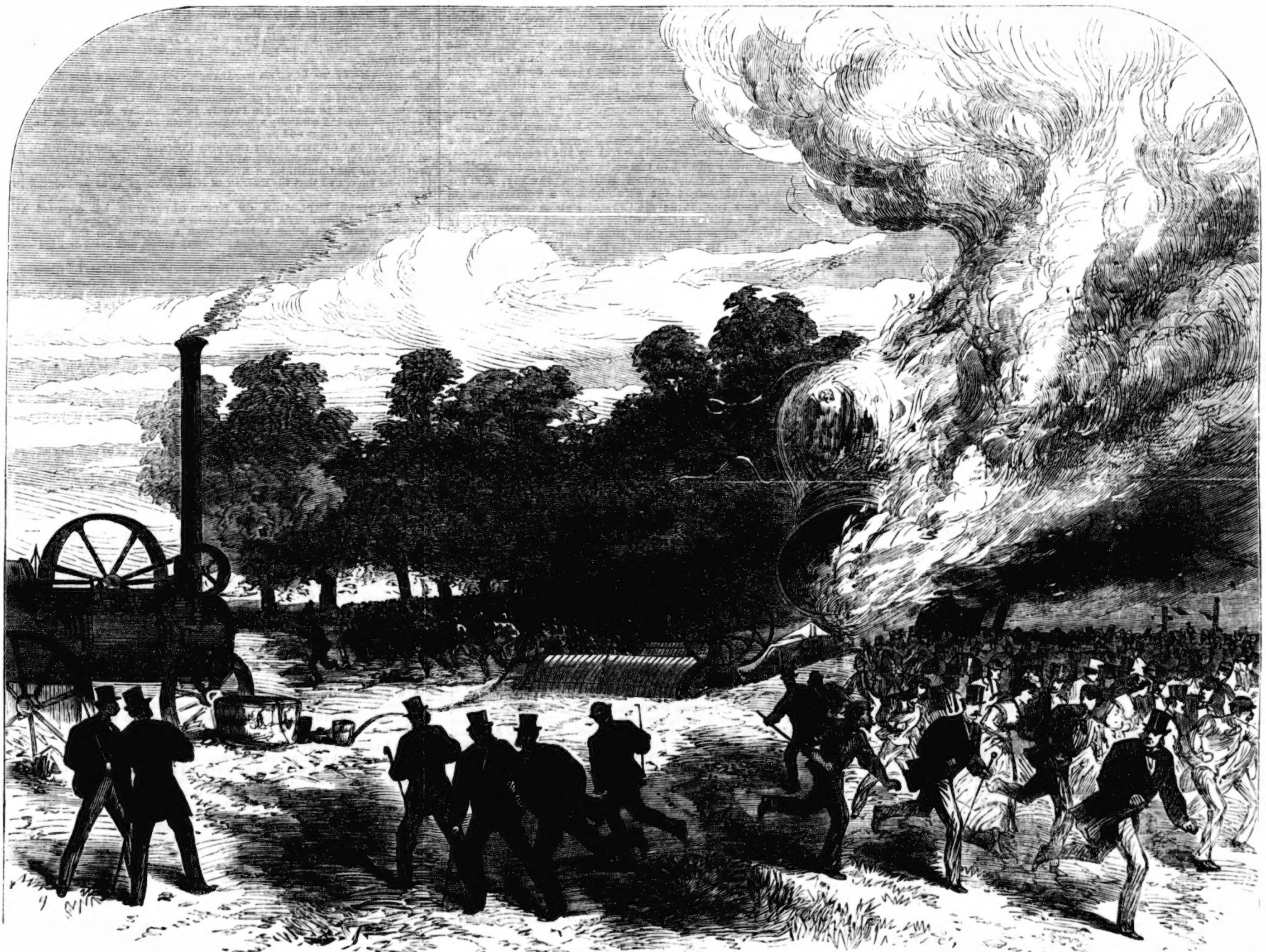


ALEXANDRA PARK AND PALACE, MUSWELL HILL, NEAR LONDON.





VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC SPORTS AT ALEXANDRA PARK.



DESTRUCTION, BY FIRE, OF M. DE LA MARNE'S NEW BALLOON, "CAPTIE," AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.



## ALEXANDRA PALACE, PARK, AND RACES.

IN those "Cockney adventures and tales of London life," which formed the chief comic literary pabulum of the metropolitan public before the advent of Mr. Charles Dickens and his numerous followers, the delights of tea-gardens and open-air amusements in the northern suburbs were described with all the graphic power possessed at that time by descriptive writers. In those not very distant days there was scarcely a mile of ground that had not a tea-garden, "licensed pursuant to Act of Parliament of the twenty-fifth of King George II.," planted with the regularity of turnpikes along the old pathways that led from the City through Hoxton to Hornsey. First came the Rosemary Branch Tavern, which has long since given place, like Vauxhall Gardens, to right-angled streets; then Canonbury Tavern, whose flower-beds and bowling-grounds are now represented by a colony of semi-detached villas; then Highbury Barn, which, mutilated and altered, still remains. Then the Sluice House, on the old New River bank, which still raises its head as a public-house amidst builders' encroachments; and, lastly, Hornsey-wood House, with its lake of water, its little forest, and its pigeon-shooting matches, which has been sucked into the vortex of railway cuttings. The present, however, compensates for the past, and greater than all these "places of amusement" put together, is the new Alexandra Park, Muswell-hill, two miles farther north than the last point above-mentioned, which was formally opened on Tuesday with a great race meeting. About five years ago, shortly after the Great Exhibition building of 1862 was refused by the House of Commons at the price put upon it by its friends and owners, a company was formed to transport it to an estate held by Mr. Rhodes, at Muswell-hill, and erect it as a rival to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The building was successfully removed; but the company sank under its exertions, and the task of completing the scheme was left to a second company, formed, to some extent, out of the ruins of the first. This second existing company, possessed of an estate about equal in extent to the one at Sydenham, have built and decorated their house, and have laid out their grounds, but have not yet sufficiently completed their arrangements to open more than their racecourse this year, with which they propose to make their first experiment in show keeping and the acquaintance of the great British public. Starting with the experience of the Crystal Palace Company to guide them, they will doubtless avoid many mistakes that were inevitable at Sydenham. In 1852 everybody thought, or affected to think, that the public wanted instruction instead of amusement; and it was not until the rope-dancer and the firework-maker had to be called in to the aid of the art-teacher that this mistake was discovered. The Alexandra Park Company have begun at the other extreme. They promise art next year; but, in the mean time, their magnificent weatherproof palace is unfinished, and they open their show with horses and their followers. Their great difficulty, at present, is a want of adequate railway communication. Only one main line—the Great Northern—enters or touches their property; and the managers of the Great Northern have neither the rolling stock nor the experience required to deal successfully with a large pleasure traffic. The short distance of the palace and park from centres in London (about six miles "as the crow flies"), and its almost immediate connection with the populous northern districts of Holloway, Islington, Hoxton, &c., are points in its favour that will doubtless tell upon the prosperity of the property when it is completed and opened as a "People's Palace."

Alexandra Park is about two hundred acres in extent, well wooded, and laid out as pleasure grounds, the palace being erected on Muswell-hill, with its whole length facing the south, and the racecourse, about two miles in length and shaped like a battledore, lying at the foot of the slope, in the Hornsey valley. This part of the property has been constructed under the superintendence of the Jockey Club and the highest racing authorities, and it is only fair to assume that it answers all the purposes for which it is intended. Looked at impartially, it appears to be too close to the southern boundary of the company's property and too complicated in shape to allow of fair quick running, or a fair view of the running. The inclosure reserved for carriages between the south side fence and the racecourse is miserably insufficient, and so full of deep ruts that several valuable vehicles were literally broken in two. Anything like the siding provided at Epsom, Ascot, or even Hampton, is not to be found here, except, perhaps, in the shilling inclosure, where most of the cabs, vans, and green-grocers' carts were assembled. The grand stand, at the western end of the racecourse, is a light and pleasant-looking structure, fitted up in the interior like Mr. Spurgeon's chapel, and coloured white and blue on the outside. It is reached by a somewhat precipitous incline, and the managers, we think, have committed a grave mistake in substituting gravel and pounded brick for turf in the betting and Jockey Club inclosures. The garden slopes of the park, running down from the palace to the racecourse, are largely devoted to refreshment-booths, under the canvas roofs of which the usual food and drink are dispensed at the usual prices; and this part of the property bore on Tuesday the aspect of a country fair, without the noise of the brass bands and speaking-trumpets. The regulations of the directors were doubtless framed with a view of keeping out many of the recognised vulgarities of the ordinary racecourse; but if so they were scarcely successful. The same female singers of questionable songs, with the same "cads" to encourage them, the same doubtful gipsies, accordion-players, fire-kings, and photographers lined the course as at any open race meeting at any part of the country. The "cock-shy" men were certainly not allowed to ply their trade, and faith was kept with the public by the rigid exclusion of dogs; but as the police were present in large numbers, it is doubtful if many dogs attempted to gain admission. The "fun" of the racecourse, what little fun it attracted, was confined to the once rural lanes of Hornsey and Crouch-end, outside the limits of the company's property, and ginger-beer stalls, refreshment tents, and sarsaparilla carts were driving a profitable trade amongst thrifty and dusty pedestrians. A few familiar omnibuses were seen in the line of carts and carriages, with "Alexandra Park Races" plastered over their sides; but the "road" generally was a little dull, compared with the glorious blackguardism of Epsom. Dolls, peas, veils, and even hampers, were either scarce or not seen at all; and, in some respects, the race resembled a sporting meeting in the Bois de Boulogne, with everybody hurrying back to town for a six o'clock dinner. The attendance on the course was very large, amounting probably to between 15,000 and 20,000 persons, amongst whom it was not difficult to recognise a large number of distinguished and notorious turf supporters.

The park was also the scene, last Saturday, of some interesting athletic sports, under the auspices of the 2nd Administrative Battalion of the Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. The corps engaged belonged to Hampstead, Highgate, Hornsey, and Tottenham. The sports, which passed off with great success, included throwing cricket ball, flat races, hurdle-races, standing and running high jumps, putting 18 lb. shot, &c. The principal purse-winners were:—Throwing cricket ball—M. T. B. Macpherson, 100 yards; Nash, 96 yards; H. P. Leach, 92 yards. Flat race, 100 yards—Nash, 1st prize; H. P. Leach, 2nd. Hurdle-race, over six flights—P. Tatham, 1; Isaacson, 2; Hicks, 3; S. Tatham, 4. Isaacson took the 1st prize and S. Tatham the 2nd, P. Tatham and Hicks having taken two others. Flat race, quarter of a mile—Macpherson, 1; A. Richmond, 2; W. Church, 3. Standing high jump—Ensign Sharpe, 1; P. Tatham, 2. Hurdle-race, 250 yards, over 10 flights—P. Tatham, 1; Hicks, 2; Sharpe, 3. Long jump—P. Tatham, 1; Nash, 2; McCabe, 3. Putting 18 lb. shot—McCabe, 1; H. Winteringham, 2; Ensign Sharpe, 3. Hurdle-race, 120 yards, over 3 flights—P. Tatham, 1; Isaacson, 2; S. Sharpe, 3; Ensign Sharpe, 4. Running high jump—Hicks, 1; P. Tatham, 2; Ensign Bonney, 3. One mile flat race—Macpherson, 1; A. Richmond, 2; W. F. Lewin, 3. Egg-and-spoon race, 100 yards—Keays, 1; P. Grant, 2; Bonney, 3. All-comers (volunteers) race, 800 yards—Macpherson. Consolation race, 250 yards—S. Tatham, 1; W. C. Church, 2. All the games were well contested.

## GRAND FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and a distinguished party occupied the Royal box at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, when, in addition to the ordinary attractions of a five-shilling day, there was an extra concert, followed by a grand display of fireworks. In fact, the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's return was seized to celebrate at once the preservation of his Royal Highness from the hand of an assassin and the triumph of British arms in Abyssinia. The afternoon concert was supported by Mdle. Christine Nilsson, Mdle. Pauline Lucca, Mdle. Sandrina, Mdme. Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Feli, Signor Bossi, and Mr. Santley. About half an hour after the commencement the Prince of Wales and Crown Prince of Denmark arrived, and were conducted to the Royal box by Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., the chairman of the Crystal Palace Company, and several of the directors. After the concert dinner was served to the illustrious party in the Queen's corridor, and they returned to hear the second concert at half-past eight, the programme of which included a special compliment to the chief of the Royal visitors—this was the performance, by Mr. W. H. Cummings and the London contingent of the great Handel Festival chorus, of the Welsh national song, "God Bless the Prince of Wales." When Mr. Cummings stepped to the front of the orchestra the whole of the vast audience rose, and at the conclusion of the music a loud and loyal demonstration took place, the cheers being accompanied by the waving of handkerchiefs. The reception was acknowledged with repeated bows by the Prince of Wales. The display of fireworks, which commenced about half-past nine, was very magnificent and effective. Exclusive of the usual display of rockets, shells, Roman candles, &c., there was a very beautiful pyrotechnic device in honour of Sir Robert Napier and his companions in arms. This consisted of an oval shield, bordered with laurels, having in the centre, first in white light, then in green and red, the device, "Napier and his brave men." While this was being displayed, the band of the Coldstreams struck up "See, the conquering hero comes!" and the cheers of the spectators were loud and hearty. Shortly afterwards a special device was exhibited in brilliant light. It consisted of a square, on which were shown the words, "England hails her Sailor Prince." The band played "Rule Britannia," and the most enthusiastic cheering followed. Another device, with the word "Handel" in the centre, was also much applauded. There were several balloon ascents, to exhibit the magnesium light; the park was illuminated with coloured fires; and the whole wound up with a grand finale of two thousand coloured rockets. The Prince and party witnessed the fireworks from the Queen's corridor, and left the palace shortly afterwards. Mr. Coward then performed on the festival organ during promenade, and immediately there was a general rush homeward, all being delighted with a fête which reflected the highest credit upon those who arranged it so admirably as to prevent, even for one moment, any slight confusion.

The great festivity was marred by a sad accident, involving the total destruction of M. De la Marne's balloon "Captif," which had been brought from Paris, and was to have formed an attractive feature in the exhibition of the Aeronautical Society, now taking place at the palace. This balloon was to be inflated by a new kind of gas, but, owing to a previously untried steam-engine, upon which devolved the task of bringing down in safety those who were to ascend to enjoy the prospect, and which had not previously acted to M. De la Marne's satisfaction, the balloon had never approached such a condition as to allow of a decided opinion being expressed one way or the other as to the suitability of this gas. Last Saturday, the performances of the engine being considered favourable by M. De la Marne, an attempt was made in the afternoon, whilst the Prince of Wales was in the building, to inflate it by his alleged new process, and the arrangements were inspected by several civil engineers acting upon the exhibition committee and council, in the interest of the public. The stupendous machine appeared to be fully inflated in twenty minutes, and then commenced to oscillate. Upon the fourth oscillation the heating apparatus (the whole weight of which rested upon the car) was overturned, when instantly the balloon caught fire upon the south side, when it burst, then fell to the ground, blazing where it lay, and smouldered to ashes. The sympathy which was shown to M. De la Marne (who does not speak English) by those around was very pleasing to witness. Mr. Coxwell, mounting a hastily-constructed platform, soon collected together a good nucleus for a subscription; and the Crystal Palace authorities, with wonderful promptitude, immediately issued posters throughout the building also soliciting subscriptions. One poor Frenchman was rather severely burnt by the accident.

There are four prizes offered in connection with the aeronautical exhibition—namely, the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, £50 for the best aerial arrangement for establishing a communication between wrecks and the shore; the Crystal Palace Company, £50 to the exhibitor of a machine that will sustain and move itself in the air, at a height of not less than 10 ft. from the ground, for a period of not less than five minutes; the Duke of Sutherland, £100 to the inventor of a machine (not a kite or a balloon) that will ascend with a man to the height of 120 ft.; and the society, £100 to the exhibitor of the lightest aerial engine. In the present incomplete state of the exhibition the awards have not yet been made.

ARRIVAL OF SIR ROBERT NAPIER.—Sir Robert Napier left Paris for London by the mail-train on Wednesday evening. He had previously received a deputation of the British residents in Paris, who presented him with an address, and at five o'clock Lord Lyons gave a dinner in his honour at the Embassy. Sir Robert (accompanied by Colonel Dillon, Captain Scott, and Captain Holland) reached Dover from Calais by the steamer Breeze at a quarter to four on Thursday morning. He was received by Mr. J. G. Churchward, the Mayor, and Sir Luke Smithett, K.B., various members of the Corporation, and many of the inhabitants. The Mayor presented a congratulatory address, which Sir Robert acknowledged with much feeling. He left for London at half-past four amid enthusiastic cheering. At half-past six Sir Robert arrived at the Victoria station, having travelled by a London, Chatham, and Dover train. A good many persons were on the platform, even at that early hour, by whom the gallant commander was warmly welcomed. Tuesday's *Gazette* contained a very lengthy despatch from Sir Robert Napier, setting forth in detail the services which have been rendered by the officers and troops under his command in Abyssinia. This despatch is accompanied by elaborate reports from the various heads of departments, in which they, in their turn, do justice to their principal subordinates.

THE WEST INDIAN CLERGY.—A Parliamentary paper has just been published containing the names and offices or incumbencies of all persons in the West Indies now receiving a salary or pension from the Consolidated Fund, the date of their appointment, and the amount paid to each individually. In the diocese of Jamaica the salaries range from £3000 (that of the Bishop of Jamaica) down to the catechist's pay of £100, the total for the diocese amounting to £8100. In the diocese of Barbadoes, including Barbadoes, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Grenada, and Tobago, the total amount is £5250, of which the Bishop of Barbadoes receives £2500, the Archdeacons £500 and £250 respectively, and the remaining £2250 is divided between twenty-eight clergymen and catechists. In the diocese of Antigua, which includes Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitt's, Nevis, Anguilla, and the Virgin Islands, the sum total is £3850, of which the Bishop and Archdeacons receive respectively £2000, £500, and £250, and the remaining £1100 is shared by twenty-six clergymen, catechists, and teachers. The diocese of Guiana receives £3100, of which the Bishop has £2000. The total amount of the grant is £20,300.

BANQUET TO MR. CYRUS FIELD.—On Wednesday night Mr. Cyrus Field was entertained at a splendid banquet at Willis's Rooms. The Duke of Argyll presided, and was supported by a distinguished company of noblemen and gentlemen, to the number of upwards of 300. The interest of the proceedings was greatly enhanced by the transmission of messages to and from the United States during the progress of the banquet. The chairman proposed the health of Mr. Field in an admirable speech, and that gentleman made a felicitous reply, which was greatly applauded. Sir John Pakington and Admiral Milne responded for the services of the two countries. Sir Stafford Northcote proposed the international toast of the evening, "The Peace and Prosperity of England and America," and Mr. Bright responded, in an eloquent speech, in which he designated "Mr. Field the Columbus of the nineteenth century." The remaining toasts were spoken to by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Mr. Parke Godwin, the Earl of Morley, M. de Lesseps, and Mr. John Horatio Lloyd. The demonstration was a brilliant success.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH arrived at Portsmouth on Friday week, in the *Galathea*, and was presented with an address. He subsequently proceeded to Windsor, where he arrived the same evening. His Royal Highness is in excellent health.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF DENMARK on Tuesday visited the establishment of Mr. Nosotti, of Oxford-street, to inspect some specimens of Danish cabinet and upholstery furniture, grand pianos, and terra-cotta vases, &c. all which have been recently imported, for the first time, through the agency of Messrs. A. Borgen and Co. His Royal Highness expressed himself greatly pleased with the Danish manufacture, and hoped it would succeed in England.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA, in addition to a valuable gift to the forthcoming bazaar in aid of the Alexander Orphanage for infants, has contributed a life subscription, and given her Royal name as a patroness of the charity.

THE MARQUIS OF ABERCORN is about to be created a Duke.

THE POPE has received an autograph letter from Juarez, the President of Mexico, deploring the differences that have arisen between him and the Holy See.

THE HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, the late American Minister to the Court of St. James's, left Liverpool for New York in the Cunard steamer *China* last Saturday. Mr. Adams was accompanied on board the *China* by Mr. Dudley, the American Consul at Liverpool; Mr. Moran, the Secretary of Legation in London, and several friends.

THE ROYAL TREASURES FROM ABYSSINIA are now exhibited, by command of her Majesty, in the North Court of the South Kensington Museum.

THE REFORM CLUB have elected Mr. Longfellow a member, and intend to invite him to a complimentary dinner.

THE BERKSHIRE LIBERALS have resolved to associate the Hon. Auberon Herbert with Mr. Walter as a Liberal candidate for the county.

THE SULTAN has conferred the dignity of Pacha on two Prussian officers who had been occupied as instructors in the Ottoman army. To three others has been accorded the allowance in money attached to the same grade.

A CONVICT NAMED WRIGHT, at Chatham, died suddenly a day or two since while at his work, from sunstroke.

MRS. O'DONOVAN ROSSA has been lecturing at New York with the object of raising funds "to accomplish the release from prison of her husband."

GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ, yielding fourteen dollars to the ton, has been found on the Tobique river, a tributary to the St. John, Nova Scotia. The development of gold-mining in Nova Scotia continues extraordinary.

A YOUNG HEREFORDSHIRE LABOURER, named Prosser, was beating a colt belonging to his master, Mr. Ford, of Brinsop, when the animal with its hind legs gave him a fearful blow between the eyes and killed him instantly.

MR. A. J. MUNDELLA, of Nottingham, has announced himself as a candidate for Liberal votes at Sheffield in opposition to Mr. Roebuck.

FIRES have for some days past been raging on the Yorkshire moors and on Chat Moss, the result, it is supposed, of spontaneous combustion induced by the intensely dry state of the turfs, herbage, &c. Extensive damage has been done.

THE QUAKERS, we see from their annual return, now number only 13,185 in Great Britain, and 2898 in Ireland, or little more than 5000 families in all.

A COLLIER, named John Roberts, has died at Waterloo, near Ashton-under-Lyne, from injuries received from a blow on the head from an axe during the riot at Ashton, on Sunday, May 10.

SOME MORTARS CAPTURED AT MAGDALA have reached Gosport; also some Abyssinian dogs of a curious variety.

A COURSE OF EXPERIMENTS ON GUNPOWDER and other explosive mixtures is about to commence at Woolwich, under the direction of the Ordnance Select Committee.

THE NEW MEAT MARKET AT SMITHFIELD, which is rapidly approaching completion, will be formally opened by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on Nov. 15.

THE TRIAL OF COUNT CHORINSKY for complicity in the murder by poison of Countess Chorinsky was concluded, at Munich, on Saturday, and the prisoner was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in a fortress, with banishment at the expiration of his sentence.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to take evidence on the Sunday Liquor Bill, introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. John Abel Smith and Mr. Baines, have come to the conclusion to call no further evidence, and are of opinion that the subject is one which does not demand immediate legislation.

MR. JOHNSTON, of Ballykilbeg, devoted, it seems, his hours of prison life to the production of a tractate, bearing the pathetic title, "Two Months in Gaol." It details, we are told, a full account of his "entrance, thoughts of prison life, prison fare, and prison duties on to his restoration to his family."

A MONUMENT TO LUTHER was inaugurated at Worms a few days ago, the ceremony attracting a crowd of princes and kings, among whom were the Sovereigns of Prussia and of Württemberg. The Queen sent a message of congratulation to the King of Prussia, in which her Majesty says that Protestant England cordially sympathises with an occasion which unites the Protestant princes and peoples of Germany.

THE REPORT OF THE IRISH CHURCH COMMISSION, the publication of which has been so long delayed, will, it is rumoured, after making ample provision for the Church, leave £200,000 available for other purposes. It is further rumoured that the number of Irish Bishops is to be reduced to four.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF NITRO-GLYCERINE has occurred at Quenast, in Belgium. The nitro-glycerine was to be employed in blasting operations, and was being unloaded from a wagon when the explosion occurred. Ten persons were instantaneously killed, and great damage was done in the immediate neighbourhood.

MR. GLADSTONE, having been invited to become a candidate for Glasgow, has replied to the effect that, if he had now a seat to seek, probably prudence would compel him to be content to ask the suffrages of a much more limited constituency. "But," adds the right hon. gentleman, "in truth, I have no reason to suppose that I am likely to part from the representation of South Lancashire."

THE NEW FOREIGN OFFICE is now open for business, the entrance to the office for general business being by the northern portico in the Quadrangle. The entrance to the passport office is under the archway, on the left hand side, entering from Downing-street, and the office is on the first landing.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS, on the harbours of Ireland, report that the debt of £20,656 due by Galway Harbour to the Government has been compounded for £10,000, to be paid to the Commissioners as an annuity of £410 a year, including principal and interest, for fifty years. In like manner, the debt of Limerick Harbour, £230,000, is to be "assumed to be £65,000, to be repaid by an annuity."

CAMBRIDGE will be again contested on the Liberal side by Mr. Robert Torrens, formerly Treasurer of South Australia, and a near relative of the member for Finsbury. His father for many years represented Bolton in Parliament, and was an early advocate for the repeal of the corn laws.

A MEETING of "distinguished Roman Catholic ladies," with Cardinal Cullen at their head, has been held in Dublin, to take measures for raising funds for supporting the Papal army. Among the patronesses of this movement are the Lady Mayoress, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Countess of Portarlington, the Countess of Granard, Lady French, Lady Bellew, Lady Burke, &c.

OFFICIALISM AT THE ANTIPODES would appear to delight in rounded periods and the graces of literary style. A gentleman who applied to the Sydney Post Office for information respecting a letter which some months previously he had addressed to the care of the "post restante" there, was informed in reply that the letter "had become invalid owing to the effluxion of time."

DAMAGES have been given by Irish juries in actions against the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company for injuries received in the accident at Bray Head. The widow of a small farmer has obtained £850 damages for herself and three children; and a carmaker of Wicklow was awarded £353 for the loss of his health.

THE DEATHS REGISTERED IN LONDON LAST WEEK were 1454, being 150 more than the estimated number, and an increase of 226 over the number recorded in the preceding week. The mortality from diarrhoea exhibits a considerable increase. In the week which ended June 6 the deaths from diarrhoea were 27, in the two following weeks 31 and 66 persons died, and last week the deaths recorded were 171. The Registrar-General remarks that "it is essential, at the present critical period of the year, that the greatest care should be taken by the engineers and others who have the control of the water supply of London, so as to prevent any contamination of the water. The ventilation of the sewers also demands attention."

A DEPUTATION FROM THE ENGLISH CHURCH UNION, headed by Lord Nelson, waited on the Archbishop of Canterbury, on Monday, and presented his Grace with an address declaring that they renounced all Christian communion with Bishop Colenso until he repented of his errors. The address was signed by upwards of twenty thousand clerical and lay communicants of the Church of England. The Archbishop, in reply, was of opinion that the Bishop of Natal had been spiritually deposed from his functions. Like the deputation, he was careful to designate his Right Reverend but heretical brother "Dr." Colenso.



**THE LORDS' DIVISION ON THE SUSPENSORY BILL.**  
MOTION that the Bill be now read a second time (Earl Granville); objected to; and an Amendment moved to leave out ("now") and insert ("this day six months") (Earl Grey): On question that ("now") stand part of the motion?—Contents, 97; Nont contents, 192.

I have often said that in criticism there are few diversities of judgment which cannot easily be accounted for, and that it is only in casual reviewing that those contradictions arise over which the general reader is apt to make himself merry. Let anyone who likes test this, for once at least, by comparing the notices of George Eliot's "Spanish Gypsy" in the *London Review*; in *Macmillan*, by J. M. (Mr. John Morley, I suppose); in the *Pall Mall Gazette* (anonymous, but by an obvious pen); and in the *Contemporary*, by Matthew Browne. The substantial unanimity of the verdicts given in these different quarters, and even the occasional parallelisms of minute comment, constitute a striking lesson for those who are disposed to think there are no such things as *principles* in criticism.

In *Once a Week* the powerful (however extravagant) story of "Foul Play" is brought to an end; and the worst thing I wish the magazine is that it may get something as good to take its place. I am sorry to say the Noah's ark conundrum is to the fore again, and, once more, with a solution which is no solution at all. Again I call the attention of the editor to the terms of the conundrum:—

CONTENTS.

DUKES.	Morley	Cranworth	Monson
Cleveland	Portsmouth	D'Acres	Mostyn
Devonshire	Russell	De Mauley	Montague (M
Leeds	St. Germans	De Tabley	Silco)
St Albans	Somers	Ebury	Northbrook
Somerset	Spencer	Fitzhardinge	Penshurst (V
Sutherland	Suffolk and Berk-	Foley (Teller)	Strangford)
	shire	Foxford (E Lime-	Petre
MARQUESES.	Zetland	rick	Poltimore
Allesbury		Granard (E Gran-	Ponsonby (E Besa-
Landowne	VISCOUNTS.	nard	borough) (Teller)
Normanby	Falmouth	Harris	Rollo
Townshend	Halfax	Hastings	Romilly
	Sydney	Hatherton	Seston
EARLS.		Houghton	Sefton (E Sefton)
Abingdon	LORDS.	Kenny (E Dun-	Seymour (L St
Airlie	Abercromby	raven and	Maur)
Camperdown	Belpor	Mount-Earl)	Somerhill (M Clanc-
Carnarvon	Boyle (E Cork and	Leigh	ricarde)
Clarendon	Orrery)	Lisaine (V Lis-	Stafford
Cottenham	Brougham and	more	Stanley of Alderley
Cowper	Vaux	Londesborough	Stratheden
Craven	Calthorpe	Lovat	Sudeley
De Grey	Camoys	Lurgan	Sundridge (D
Denbigh	Carrington	Lyttelton	Argyll)
Ducie	Chesham	Lyveden	Taunton
Essex	Churchill	Meredith (L Ath-	Truro
Fitzwilliam	Clandeboyce (L	lumney)	Vaux of Harrow-
Fortescue	Dufferin and	Methuen	den
Granville	Clandeboyce)	Minster (M Co-	Vivian
Kimberley	Clifford of Chud-	nyngham)	Westbury
Minto	leigh		

Sir, I can write no more. My blood boils! I have just seen an American newspaper (a very able one, too) which, quoting from another (also able), informs its readers, not only that three diverse books written by me are the productions of one man (which is legitimate enough), but goes on to give my name, with correct initials, and all, and then adds a totally irrelevant *professional* circumstance, which I was anxious to keep separate from literature, and the publication of which might greatly inconvenience me. The same paper advertises, in another column, a third edition of one of my books; but I guess I shan't get a cent out of 'em, if there are thirty. Well, gentlemen, here's a bit of "intelligence" for you. My great work on "The Conundrum as a Means of Mental Discipline" will be published simultaneously with "Knurr and Spell," by Nicholas, early in the ensuing Greek Kalends.

NON-CONTENTS.		
LORD CHANCELLOR.	Hillsborough (M Downshire)	Llandaff London
Gairns	Home Jersey	Manchester Meath
ARCHBISHOPS.	Leven and Melville	Oxford
Ganterbury	Macclesfield	Ripon
York	Malmsbury	Rochester
Armagh	Mansfield	Salisbury
	Manners	Worcester
DUKES.	Morton	
		Grinstead (E Eniskillen)
		Hylton Hartismere (L Henniker)
		Hay (E Kinnoull)
		Inchiquin
		Kesteven
		Kilmalme

Neither unqualified praise nor blame can be awarded to the new drama produced at the QUEEN'S THEATRE on Monday. It is by no means good and by no means bad. It contains one fine situation; some capital writing; some silly, conventional comic waddle; an interesting first act, an excellent second act, a very bad third act; it is well acted and it is indifferently acted: in a word, "Time and the Hour" is a vexatious play. It is so good in parts that it ought to have been far better as a whole. At the end of the second act—the act which contained the situation for which the drama was evidently written—"Time and the Hour" looked very like a great success. At the end of the third act—which contains a tedious, useless, sleep-walking scene by Mr. Alfred Wigan, in a satin dressing-gown—every creature in the theatre was bored to death. All that was good had been forgotten; and all that was bad was only too painfully remembered. The notion conveyed to the mind by the title of the play is fairly carried out by the play itself. "Time and the Hour" is undeniably suggestive of penny miscellanies, while the matter it contains certainly does not rise far above the mental food afforded by penny literature. The authors were sorely tempted. They were on the verge of pistol and poison; but they resisted. The villain was almost over the rustic bridge and into the "gurgling stream;" but the authors had some conscience left. They drew the line at pistols, poison, and drowning villains, and kindly restricted themselves to murder, forgery, theft, lying—and something worse. The situation—the double situation, I may say—in which the forging, murderous villain is brought to bay: first by his old "pal," to whom he has denied himself; and, secondly, by a mysterious veiled lady, whom he has seduced and deserted, is the backbone of the piece; and this telling and excellent situation is made doubly significant by the admirable acting of Miss Nelly Moore. With a splendid opportunity for ranting and screaming in the approved fashion, Miss Moore followed quite a different tack, and showed how a telling situation may be made doubly impressive by calm, deliberate enunciation. She wanted, of course, the force of an older woman; but I consider there are few living actresses of greater physical power who could have made the impression Miss Nelly Moore made, notwithstanding her girlish form and her girlish face. I have said this situation is the backbone of the play. I might almost have said it is the play itself. In it and for it the play was evidently written. I don't say that the drama is badly constructed; but it is so far conventionally constructed that the authors cannot dispense with a bay-windowed drawing-room for eaves-droppers—that careless, unlooked-for dodge of an uningenious author; cannot do without an interpolated farce by the stock low comedians of the company; and cannot conclude the drama without a sleep-walking scene in which the secret is divulged, a secret, by-the-by, which the audience know five minutes after the curtain has risen on the first act. What freshness the piece contains comes from the actors, not from the play itself, except that the dialogue is from end to end worth listening to, and is evidently the work of men of taste and culture. There are just two or

Beaufort	Nelson	LORDS.	Kington	(E
Buckingham and	Portlington	Abinger	Kington)	
Chandos	Poulett	Aveland	Lilford	
Manchester	Powis	Bago	Lovel and Holland	
Marlborough	Romney	Berwick	(E Egmont)	
Northumberland	Rosslyn	Blayney	Lyton	
Richmond	Sandwich	Bolton	Moore (M Drog-	
Rutland	Selkirk	Boston	bedal)	
MARQUISES.	Shrewsbury	Brancepeth (V	O'Neill	
Abercorn	Stanhope	Boyne)	Oriel (V Masse-	
Alisa	Stradbroke	Bradbrooke	reene)	
Bath	Strange (D Athol)	Brayford (V Mid-	Ormathwaite	
Bristol	Tankerville	dieton)	Ormonde (M Or-	
Exeter	Vane	Castlemaine	monde)	
Salisbury	Verulam	Chaworth (E	Penrhyn	
Winchester	Westmoreland	Meath)	Raglan	
KARLS.	Wilton	Chelmsford	Ravensworth	
Abergavenny	Winchiles and	Churston	Rayleigh	
Anneslet	Nottingham	Clarina	Redecliffe	
Aylesford	VISCOUNTS.	Clements (E Lei-	Rivers	
Bandon	Bangor	trim)	Salterford (M	
Bantry	Bolingbroke and	Clinton	Courtown)	
Bathurst	St John	Cionbrock	Saltoun	
Bradford	Canterbury	Cloncurry	Scarsdale	
Brooke and War-	Clancarty (E	Colchester	Sheffield	
wick	Clancarty)	Colonsay	Sheffield)	(M
Cadogan	De Vespi	Colville of Culrose	Sherborne	
Cawdor	Doneraile	[Teller]	Silchester (M	
Chesterfield	Exmouth	Congleton	Longford)	
Coventry	Hardinge	Conyers	Skelmersdale	
Dartrey	Hawarden	Crowe	Sondes	
Derby	Hereford	Crofton	Southampton	
Devon	Hill	Delamare	Stewart of Garlies	
Dudley	Hood	De Lisle and	(E Galloway)	
Edingham	Sidmouth	Dudley	St John of Bletao	
Eldon	Strathallan	Denman	Strathairn	
Ellenborough	Templetown	De Ros	Strathapey (E	
Ellesmere	BISHOPS.	De Saumarez	Seafeld)	
Erne	Bangor	Digby	Templemore	
Graham (D Mon-	Carlisle	Dunboyne	Tharlow	
trose)	Durham	Dunmore (E	Trudegar	
Grey [Teller]	Ely	Dunmore)	Tyron	(M
Haddington	Gloucester and	Egerton	Waterford)	
Hardwicke	Bristol	Elphinstone	Vernon	
Harewood	Killaloe, &c	Farnham	Walsingham	
Harrington	Kilmore, &c	Feverham	Wemyss (E	
Harrowby	Lichfield	Fitzwalter	Wemyss)	
	Lincoln	Gage (V Gage)	Wharcliffe	
		Grantley		

the lines of comic (?) dialogue which the authors know, as well as to, are not suited to an audience one expects to find at the Queen's Theatre. Miss Nelly Moore, in a character which did not fit her, simply because she was not old enough for it, carried off, I have hinted above, the artist's palm. I do wish that all the ladies who consider their mission on the stage is not accomplished until they can yell the house down, would go to the Queen's Theatre and see how Miss Nelly Moore brings down the curtain on the second act. Can anyone doubt for a moment that this is impressive, artistic, and good? Mr. Alfred Wigan appointed me. He was admirable until he put on his smart dressing-gown and took to walking in his sleep, and then—well, he was not good at all. Mr. Lionel Brough had to undertake the character of a tedious old gentleman in whom the audience took no interest at all; and Mr. Clayton had a capital character to play in Dan Medicott, a flashy bill-discounter, which he dressed to perfection and played with all the intention and earnestness of an unassuming and energetic actor. Only one gentleman in the company could have played it better; I allude, of course, to Mr. Percy Irving. As for Mr. Gaston Murray, the young lover of the piece, it really would be a charity for someone to take this gentleman in hand, and show him how a young gentlemen should dress, as he aspires to the hand of such a gorgeous young lady as Lucy Fairfax (Miss Pauline Markham), who, by-the-by, made but little capital out of a pretty and sympathetic character. Mr. Toole and Mrs. Hodson, both of whom acted admirably, as usual, were brought on to the stage to play scraps out of Adelphi farces. They did nothing whatever to do with the action of the play.

PAIRS.			
Against.	For.	Against.	For.
Dartmouth, Earl	Wrottesley, Lord	Roden, Earl	Carysfort, Earl
Willingbough, de	Stuart de Decies,	Onslow, Earl	Kennmare, Earl
Broke, Lord	Lord	Buccleuch, Duke	Portman, Lord
Keytesbury, Lord	Strafford, Earl	Lonsdale, Earl	Angley, Marq
Rome, Earl	Roxburghe, Duke	Lifford, Viscount	Loveclae, Earl
Barnley, Earl	Camden, Marquis	Huntingdon, Earl	Albemarle, Earl
Tweeddale, Mar	Gardner, Lord	Beauchamp, Earl	Eversley, Visc
Stamaton, Lord	Erskine, Lord	Wellington, Duke	Wenlock, Lord
de Leonards, Lt	Fingall, Earl	Stamford and	Ribblesdale, Lord
Leiville, Visc	Dalhousie, Earl	Warrington, E	
Aunderdale, Earl	Yarborough, E	Donegal, Marq	Carew, Lord
Scotfield, Lord	E Charlernont, E	Westmeath, Marq	Chichester, Earl
Carborough, E	E Fife, Earl	Portland, Duke	Stourton, Lord
Forester, Lord	Stair, Earl	Wynford, Lord	Westminster, Mar

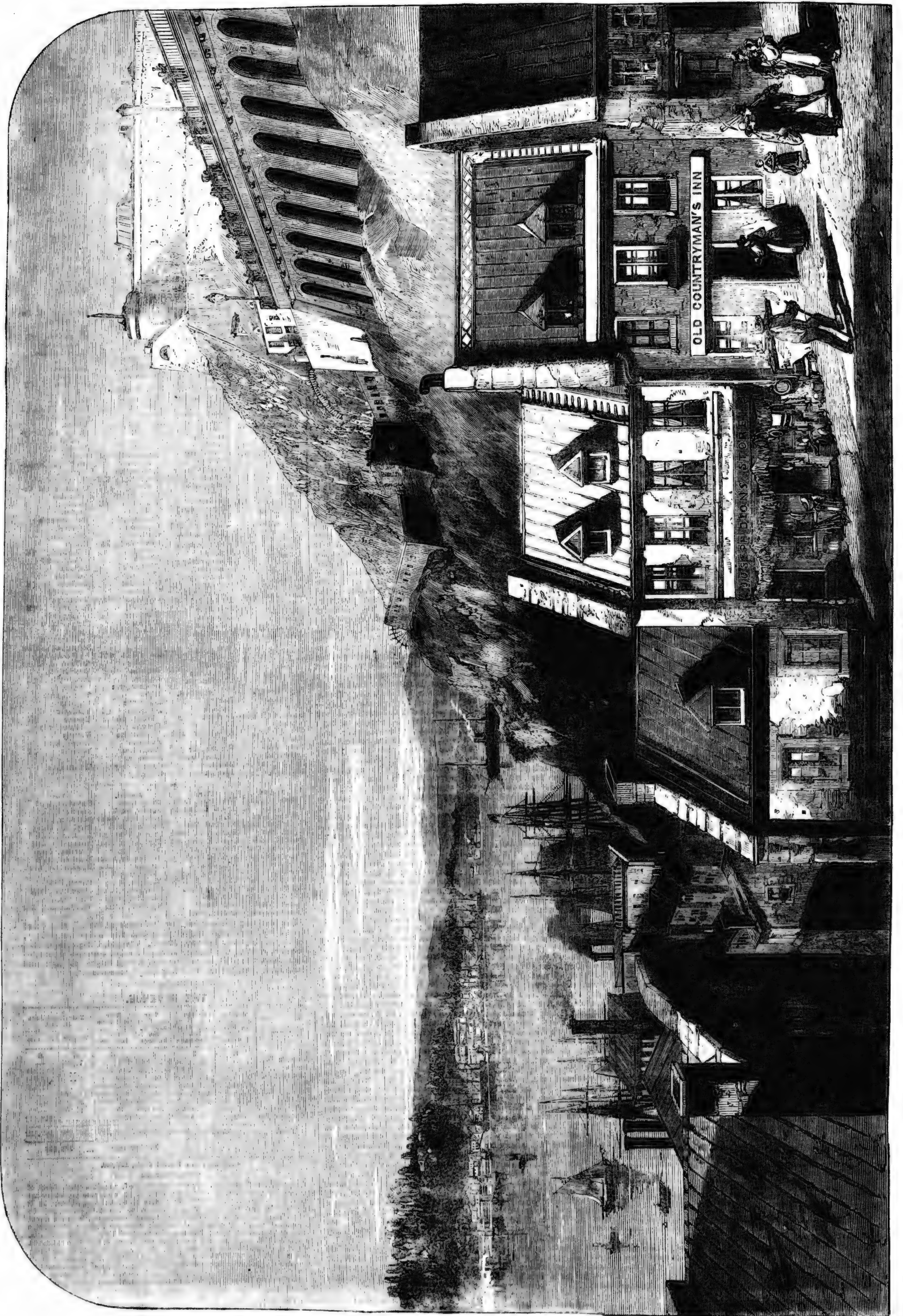
on the occasion of Mr. Buckstone's benefit on July 16—the last night of the Haymarket season, by-the-by—Mr. Frederick Buckstone, son of the well-known actor, will make his first appearance before a London audience, in a new farce by Mr. Walter Moncrieff.

The following peers, classed by *Dod* amongst the Liberals, voted in the Conservative majority against the bill:—Lords Grey, Hartrey, Effingham, Leitrim, Meath, Aveland, Congleton, Crewe, Denman, Lilford. One Conservative peer voted with the Liberals—Lord Carnarvon. Three Archbishops, fifteen English Bishops, and three Irish Bishops supported Earl Grey's amendment.

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**GREENWICH HOSPITAL.**—Greenwich Hospital, so often the subject of a Parliamentary Inquiry, is now dealt with in an elaborate report by an inquiry committee appointed to inquire into its management. It is suggested in this document that admission to the hospital should be allowed to all seamen of good character who are discharged from the naval hospitals as no longer capable of service; that the number of inmates should be increased to 1200; that men of the Royal Naval Reserve should be admitted on certain conditions; and that there should be a reduction in the executive and medical staff. It is expected that by the latter course a saving of £2500 will be obtained. There are various recommendations as to the schools, one of which, if carried out, would increase the number of boys from 800 to 1000, and another would provide that men sent to serve in the Navy should not be required until a boy is thirteen years of age.





VIEW OF QUEBEC.



## THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, though no longer the seat of the Government and Parliament of the British North American Provinces, is still a most important place, as it is the chief commercial port of the Canadas. The city is situated on the left bank of the river St. Lawrence, about 400 miles from its mouth, and at the influx of the river St. Charles, here crossed by a bridge. It is in lat. 46 deg. 49 min. N., and long. 71 deg. 13 min. W.; and has a population of nearly 70,000 souls. The city covers a promontory between the two rivers, terminating in Cape Diamond; is divided into the fortified town (having a circuit of two miles and a half) and the old town and some new quarters, together occupying a much larger extent than the fortified quarter, and on its north-west side. The fortifications are strong, and at their southern extremity is a citadel comprising 40 acres, having on the west the heights of Abraham, on which, in 1759, was fought the action memorable by the deaths of Wolfe, the British commander, and Montcalm, the French commander. Both towns are built chiefly of stone, and roofed with tin plates or with shingles. The public edifices are principally in the fortified town, and comprise Roman Catholic and Protestant cathedrals, and other churches; the old Canadian house of legislature; barracks, formerly the Jesuits' college; several conventual establishments, the exchange, reading-room, Government warehouses, and Hôtel Dieu. The French college, Royal grammar school, Royal institution, literary and historical society, medical school, mechanics' institute, city library, and many benevolent associations, are among its chief public institutions. It has distilleries, breweries, soap, candle, and tobacco factories, and shipbuilding yards. Its harbour, between the city and the island Orleans, is accessible for ships of the line, and merchantmen lie close to its wharfs. It is the great entrepôt for the trade of Canada with Britain, the West Indies, &c. A railway 375 miles in length, has been projected to connect it with Halifax (Nova Scotia). Quebec was founded by the French in 1608, taken by the English in 1629 and 1759, and finally ceded to Great Britain in 1763. A large part of the town outside of the fortifications was destroyed by fire in 1845.

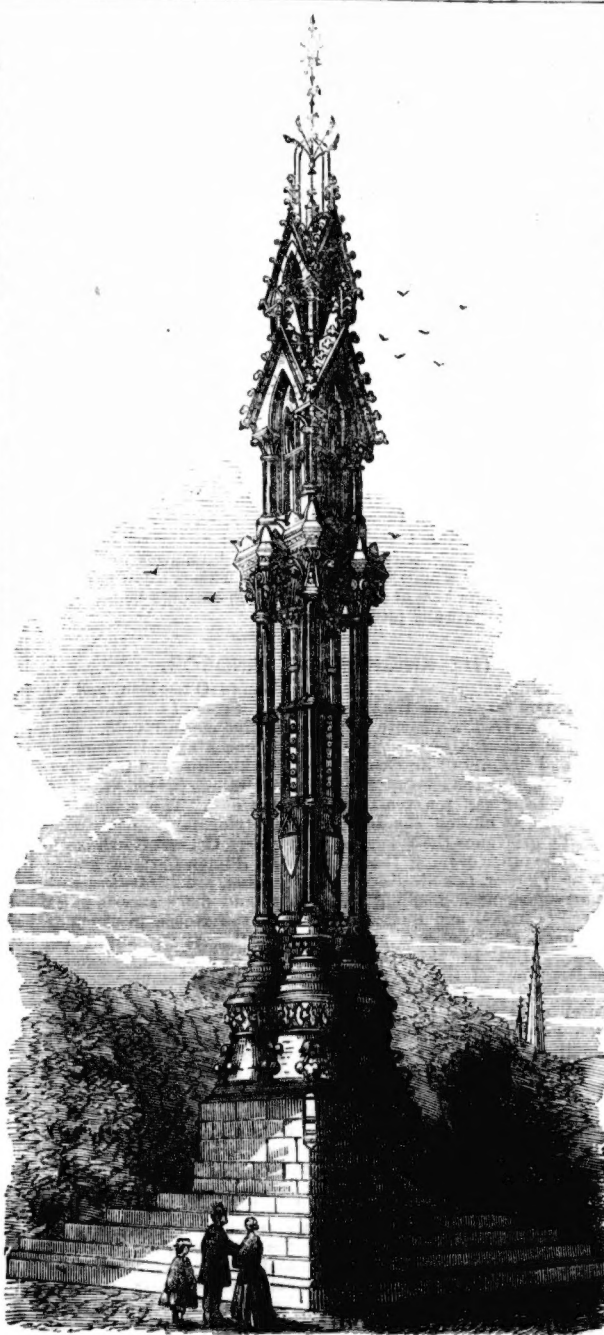
## THE PAXTON MEMORIAL, COVENTRY.

THE erection of a memorial to Sir Joseph Paxton at Coventry having been determined on, a committee of gentlemen was formed, with Mr. John Gulson as chairman, for the purpose of carrying out that determination. A number of architects were invited to send in designs, and Messrs. Goddard and Son, of Leicester, were the successful competitors. Our Engraving shows the memorial as designed by these gentlemen. It is executed in Portland stone, with polished granite shafts, and is situated in the cemetery. Sir Joseph Paxton, as will be remembered, was M.P. for the city of Coventry.

A memorial to Sir J. Paxton has also been projected at Leighton Buzzard. It is proposed that the memorial shall consist of a public institution, comprising a museum of science and art, a public library and news-room, and an educational department in the form of classes.

## "BAPTISM OF CANARY ISLANDERS."

THE picture in the French Fine-Art Exhibition from which our Engraving is taken represents one of those scenes in the early history of colonisation which too often include the darkest part of history in the cruelties and persecutions by which savage nations were first conquered and then converted. It is true that in still earlier days the group of islands lying off the African coast, now known as the Canaries, were called the Fortunate Islands, or there is reason to believe so from Pliny's name of Canaria or the Island of Dogs; but the after history of these places scarcely justifies the title. The first comparatively modern account of them was derived from the crew of a French vessel which was driven there by stress of weather in 1330, after which a Spanish nobleman, ready as all his countrymen then were to take advantage of new discoveries, obtained a grant of the island from



THE PAXTON MEMORIAL, COVENTRY.—(GODDARD AND SON, LEICESTER, ARCHITECTS.)

Pope Clement VI., with the title of King, and set off to take possession. The natives contrived to prevent him from landing, however, and nothing was done till more than fifty years afterwards, when Ferdinand Perara sailed from Cadiz and touched at Lanzarote, the easternmost of the group, where his people were also driven off without effecting a settlement. The next expedition was in 1393, and this was another failure. It seemed, indeed, that neither Pope nor potentate could gain possession of these islands until 1400, when a fleet sailed from Rochelle, under John Bethencourt, and anchored at Lanzarote, where his followers built a fort at Point Rubicon. They then passed over to Fuertaventura, but were again compelled to retreat. In fact, Bethencourt repaired to Spain, obtained a grant of the islands from Henry III. (who seems entirely to have ignored the claims of the Pope's nominee or his representatives), and, gathering a fresh force, went over to Lanzarote in 1405, with a large armament, and took possession of Fuertaventura. He was less successful at Grand Canary and Palma, from which he was driven by the brave natives; but pushed on to Gomera, where he found the savages speaking Spanish; and to his surprise heard that Spanish vessels had touched at the island thirty years before, and had left a Spanish priest behind to convert the natives to the Romish faith. One might think that such a discovery would have led the adventurers to reflect that perhaps it would be better to sheath their swords; but Bethencourt coveted Grand Canary, and made another dash for it, was beaten again, and went to Spain for more men to help him. There he died, in 1408, his nephew selling his rights ten years afterwards to Henry De Guzman, another Spanish nobleman, who spent large sums to take these impregnable little islands, a mere ceremonial form of annexation being gone through by Spain with regard to Canary and Tenerife. The nephew of Bethencourt was wiser than his uncle, and went the way to make money out of his barren kingdom. As De Guzman could not hold the islands for Spain, this acute young man felt that he had a right to sell them to Portugal, and did so, the Portuguese trying their hands at subjugation until a treaty was concluded ceding the territory to Spain. Still Grand Canary was unconquerable to force of arms, until some eminent politician, who evidently lived about 400 years before his time, and should have been in our own reformed Parliament, concluded a treaty of commerce with the native chiefs in 1476. Unfortunately, however, Castile had purchased the rights to the three unconquered islands, and sent out a fleet to take possession. It took seven years to do it then, and Canary was not subjugated till 1483, seventy-seven years after the first attempt by John de Bethencourt. In 1490 another fleet went to take Palma and Tenerife, and these two succumbed more easily, the latter without bloodshed, after which the Canaries became the undoubted property of the Spanish crown; and the one simple missionary priest who had been there so long was joined, if he had not died in the mean time, by a host of dignitaries, who proceeded to establish the Romish Church after the fashion of those days. In the history said to have been written by John De Bethencourt, it is stated that the Pagan King Cancero had been converted to Christianity early in this history of the islands, and had demanded of the priests the rites of baptism. It is this episode which has been chosen by M. Leloir. The faces and forms of the savages, the vestments and sacred robes of the priests and of the chaplain, Le Verrier, and the rich dresses and arms of the nobles who surround him, are admirably adapted to a picture which has been one of the most successful prize works of the exhibition.

## CHEAP MEAT FROM AUSTRALIA.

NOTWITHSTANDING the disheartening failure of previous attempts, our Australian brethren, with characteristic energy, appear determined to open up a market in Europe for the sale of the beef and mutton of which they possess such an enormous abundance, and the quality of which has not, fortunately for them, become deteriorated by the presence of the rinderpest. They reason that, if Australian meat can be landed here in first-class condition, and at a price below that of common butcher's meat, a large sale will inevitably follow. Already the import of foreign preserved



"BAPTISING SAVAGES IN THE CANARY ISLANDS."—(FROM A PICTURE BY M. LELOIR, IN THE PARIS FINE-ART EXHIBITION.)



meat into England has become developed on a very large scale, about 6000 tons of salt beef, valued at £241,500 sterling, having been imported during the last year into Liverpool from the United States and Canada alone. This is exclusive of the heavy imports into London and other places from the same countries. Our importation of preserved meat from South America, Russia, and other countries, is also of no mean magnitude, despite the extensive reaction in popular taste, following the famous South American "jerked-beef" furore. The Australians argue, fairly enough, that it would not be difficult for them to become competitors with America in the supply of preserved meat to England. The Australian beef and mutton are fully equal, if not superior, to the American; while greater cheapness of the meat would render the expenses of curing, packing, freight, insurance, and agencies pretty equal in both countries—the balance, if any, being in favour of Australia. Consequently, it is not at all surprising to find Queensland boldly offering a tempting bonus, in the shape of 10,000 acres of land, to the parties who shall first succeed in landing in England one hundred tons of Australian meat in fresh and good condition. Not to be behindhand, a large number of leading residents—stock-owners, bankers, and merchants—in New South Wales have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of conducting experiments on a large scale, with the view of testing the efficiency of the freezing system lately introduced by Mr. Mort into that colony. A ship has been purchased, fitted up with the necessary apparatus, and is now on its way here with a large cargo of Australian beef and mutton packed in ice, or reduced by chemical means to a semi-frozen condition. Stimulated by the example of her sister colonies, Victoria has also entered the field, and with such energy that several samples of Victorian beef and mutton have already arrived in London, having been brought by the Panama route for the express purpose of ascertaining whether the condition of the meat thus sent would be in any way affected by its transit through the tropics. To the great delight of the promoters of the enterprise, the experiment has been attended with complete success, the samples, when opened in London, being found in precisely the same condition as when packed in Victoria. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of this fact. It demonstrates beyond all doubt the complete practicability of procuring excellent meat in large quantities and at a cheap rate from the antipodes. Samples are at present on view at Mr. Tallerman's, 3, Jeffery's-square, St. Mary-axe, and consist of legs of mutton, carcasses of sheep, and a quantity of beef hams and briskets. Their appearance is that of the finest ham, the flesh presenting a remarkably bright and clean appearance when cut with a knife. The sheep are tied up in long rolls. The beef is said to be equal in every respect to the hung Hambro', Dutch, and other smoked meats retailed as luxuries in London shops at from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d. per lb., and can be profitably sold retail at 7d. per lb. Australian mutton can be sold in like manner at 5lb. per lb., without any bone. The meat is first divested of bone, then smoked or steamed in pickle for twenty-four hours, wrapped up in clean calico, and finally packed in seeds or mutton fat. The simplicity of the process forms its great recommendation. It is inexpensive, requires no costly plants, and does not demand particular skill or mechanical expertness on the part of those employed in preparing the meat. The leading essential is that the beef or mutton shall be of the best quality. Inattention to this condition explains the failure of all previous attempts. As the character of the new importation becomes more generally known, other consignments from Victoria will probably follow in the shape of sheep and bullock tongues, tripe, sausages, kangaroo hams, salt beef, spiced beef, smoked beef, legs, shoulders, and joints of mutton, &c., at prices so low as effectually to compete with all other descriptions of meats, whether fresh or preserved, at present in the English market. Large shipments of this meat are already on their way here. Should the experiment succeed, as we trust it will, our food resources will become immensely enlarged and our butchers' bills proportionately decreased—a circumstance for congratulation in these days of dear bread and meat.

#### OPERA, CONCERTS, AND NEW MUSIC.

ON Wednesday night Mdle. Pauline Lucca took leave, for the present, of a public which has never failed to appreciate her, and which on this particular occasion (when the performances were for Mdle. Lucca's benefit) lost no opportunity of manifesting its admiration for her great vocal and dramatic talent. The programme consisted of the second act of "Fra Diavolo," the second act of "Faust e Margherita," and the fourth act of "L'Africaine," so that the audience had an opportunity of seeing, hearing, and applauding the departing prima donna in a light comic, a sentimental, and a high tragic part. It would be difficult to say in which style she is most successful, and it is quite certain that she is very admirable in all three. Never did Mdle. Lucca act more charmingly, more pathetically, more grandly than on Wednesday evening; never did she sing with more expression, and never was she in better voice. Yet, it is no secret that the retirement of this fascinating artist is caused by ill-health, and that she has suffered much of late from a painful malady of the throat. Under such circumstances, the courage of the vocalist and the enthusiasm which sustains her, in the face of such formidable difficulties, are as much to be admired as her natural gifts and her artistic skill.

Mdme. Arabella Goddard has honourably accomplished the task which she undertook—that of playing, in the course of three after-noon performances, the whole of Mendelssohn's celebrated "Lieder ohne Worte," or "Songs without Words," together with the six preludes and studies, and the two sonatas which have only very recently been added to the "posthumous" publications. No one before this lady has played even a fifth of the forty-eight "Lieder ohne Worte" in public, but she has now played them all, without one single exception. What a variety of styles these charming home pieces embrace we need hardly say, nor how they range from passages of the highest mechanical difficulty to the simplest series of notes that can be given to pianist's fingers to produce. To play the "Lieder ohne Worte" as they should be played is only possible to a pianist who can fully sympathise with and enter into their many-sided expression, their variegated lights and shades of feeling—if the phrase may pass. Such a pianist, at any rate, is Mdme. Goddard; and if she had not proved this fifty times before, she would have convincingly proved it now. The most important because the most unfamiliar features of this third "recital," nevertheless, were the two "posthumous sonatas." The greater one of these (in B flat), which Mendelssohn wrote in 1827, when he was eighteen years of age, Mdme. Goddard had already introduced to the public at the Monday Popular Concerts, with a result that is not forgotten. Still more interesting, however, on the occasion immediately under notice was the sonata in G minor, written in 1821, when Mendelssohn was barely twelve years old. Circumstances taken into consideration, this sonata is nothing short of a prodigy. There exists no parallel that we are aware of in the musical art to this marvellous example of precocious talent. The mechanical difficulties it presents, moreover, especially in the last movement, show that its author's precocity as an executant must have been no less remarkable than his precocity as a composer. It was played from beginning to end by Mdme. Goddard *con amore*, and in a style so perfect as to show she had bestowed as much pains on it as on its much more difficult companion in B flat. As at the previous "recitals," songs exclusively from Schubert agreeably varied the programme. The singers were Miss Annie Edmonds (whose progress is more and more remarkable) and Mr. W. H. Cummings. To each were allotted a couple of songs, in addition to which they united their voices in a duet. Miss Lucy Murray, Mdme. Goddard's young and extremely clever pupil, accompanied the vocal pieces on the pianoforte, with a facility and good taste that elicited general remark.

Hanover Square. (Ashdown and Parry.) The numbers of this periodical continue to be full of interest and variety. No. 5 con-

tains a very graceful set of waltzes by that minor Chopin, Stephen Heller; a clever song by Mr. Molloy, to words by Mr. Algernon Swinburne, called "Kissing her hair;" a highly spirited "Galop de Concert," by Mr. Walter Macfarren; and a very beautiful German ballad by Miss Elizabeth Philip, full of melody, and furnished with a graceful and elaborate accompaniment. In No. 6 the songs are "Love the Pilgrim," by Jacques Blumenthal; words by Hamilton Aidé; and "It is the golden Maytime," by J. L. Hatton; words by S. Montgomery; the pianoforte pieces, an allegretto by Ignace Gibbons—fluent, showy, and not too difficult—called "Spring Breezes;" and a charming cradle-song, by Sydney Smith, entitled "Evening Rest." No. 9, the latest issued, contains "A Moonlight Walk" (pianoforte piece), by G. A. Osborne; "Sleep, my Baby, Mother's near" (a slumber song), by Albert Leaf; "Hunting Song," by C. Swinerton Heap; and "Nobody's Nigh to Hear" (an old wife's song), by G. A. Macfarren, to words by Jean Ingelow.

Bond-street (Hopwood and Crew.) differs from *Hanover-square* in that it gives a greater proportion of dance music, to say nothing of comic songs, of which each part contains one specimen. The contributors to No. 3 are Mdme. Rudersdorf, who signs a ballad called "The Old Meadow Gate;" Mr. Charles Coote, who supplies a waltz, "The Castagnette;" Mr. J. P. Knight, who appears as the composer of a sentimental song, "Why delay?" Mr. H. T. Swatton, who figures as the author of a schottische, "The Light Fantastic;" and Mr. H. Clifton, the comic vocalist, who winds up the number with a more or less humorous production entitled "What's a married man to do?" This is a fair specimen of the various numbers of *Bond-street*, which it would be tedious to review part by part and piece by piece.

#### THE KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.

THE point raised last week by Sir Colman O'Loughlin and Mr. Labouchere respecting the attendance at chapel of the Knights of Windsor revived a dispute which is just five centuries old. Soon after the accession of Richard II., differences arose between the Dean and Chapter of St. George's and the knights, and these have continued, says the elaborate "Annals of Windsor," published by Messrs. Longman ten years ago, to this day. The compulsory attendance at church has been, reasonably or unreasonably, considered a grievance the whole of that time. Colonel North maintained the other evening that neither the Roman Catholic knight now at Windsor, nor his dissenting colleagues, are dissatisfied with the arrangement compelling them to attend daily service in St. George's Chapel, and quoted a letter to the House in which an imaginary objector was stigmatised as "some grumbling old knight." But in 1378 the knights framed a charge against the Dean out of this very question of enforced church attendance, which the Chancellor (in those days a dignified ecclesiastic) went down to Windsor to investigate in person, and which gave rise to some curious disclosures. The knights, under regulations laid down by their founder, Edward III., were bound to attend Divine service every day, and for each absence were fined the sum of one shilling. These fines were to be paid to the Dean, and by him divided among the other knights; so that regular attendance at church was to be made the key, as it has occasionally been even in these latter days, to clerical favour and material reward. But the Dean of that period kept the money. Rigid in enforcing fines, he was lax in division or distribution; and, according to the knights, applied to his own purposes what strictly belonged to them. Recriminations followed from the order assailed. The charity was abused, the poor knights were evil livers, given to hunting, shooting, and sensuality; and were utterly neglectful of those spiritual duties their position called on them to discharge. Two knights, called respectively Thomas Tawne and John Breton, were accused by name of shameless and habitual misbehaviour. Breton was always late in going and hasty in leaving Divine worship, and careful only to display irreverence. When he knelt at prayers, he made a point of sleeping so soundly that it was with difficulty he was sufficiently roused to stand up, and to take the sacrament at the altar. Tawne was a notorious offender in other ways, and the remainder of the knights were not the characters among whom Church fines could be consistently divided. But both Dean and canons were proved to be equally lax. The Chancellor, however, reformed these abuses, and directed that the offerings and the gifts of the chapel should be divided equally between canons and knights. Matters were thus patched up for the time. During this inquiry a formal list was taken of the possessions of the Dean and Chapter of St. George's. They had become wealthy since the institution of the Garter, thirty years before. Gold and silver plate, vestments and appendages of various colours, reliques, and books were included in the inventory. Among the works chained in the chapel were a couple of French romances—one of which was the "Book of the Rose."

The endowments of the chapter and the creation of the order of poor knights dated from the preceding reign, and the motives leading to both are set forth with much frankness in the letters patent of Edward III., dated Aug. 6, 1348:—"Because it is a good way of merchandise" runs this ingenuous document, "whereby with a happy bartering transitory things are exchanged for eternal," so a certain chapel "magnificently begun by our progenitors in honour of St. Edward the Confessor," should be finished "at our Royal charge," and canons and a *custos*, as well as twenty-four poor knights, shall be perpetually maintained of the goods of the said chapel. The latter class were to be "impotent of themselves or inclining to poverty," and were to be paid "out of our exchequer" such an annual sum as "together with the profits of the said churches shall seem sufficient and honest for their diet, and the support of the burdens incumbent on them, according to the decency of their condition." We have seen how the knights complained and were complained of in the reign following that of their founder; and similar disputes broke out between them and the Dean and canons soon after the accession of Henry V. "The Dean and canons, on some pretence or another, withheld the daily distributions," and John Archbishop of York, Lord Chancellor of England, and visitor of the Windsor College, in the tenth year of Henry VI., ordered the arrears to be paid, and directed that in case the treasurer of the college became negligent he was to be mulct of his own "quotidians," which were to be divided among the knights. But the lay and clerical elements were soon disturbed again, and when Edward IV. was on the throne a complete separation was effected by the latter class. In the statute incorporating the King's charter to the college, and passed in the twenty-second year of his reign, care was taken to omit all mention of the poor knights, the plea being that the King had greatly increased the number of ministers of the chapel, so that the revenue was not sufficient to maintain them as well as the knights. How the latter subsisted when thus cut off from "the quotidian, portions, and fees" assigned them by Edward III., does not, says Ashmole, "fully enough appear." They petitioned in vain for the repeal of the statute when Henry VII. came to the throne, although they had then in their ranks people who had been of high standing and repute. The character of those belonging to the institution was modified at this period. Hitherto the poor knights, or almshouses, had been invariably men of valour in the field, who, after good service, had fallen into poverty. The "impotent themselves" was literally true so far as the ordinary burdens of citizenship were concerned. Nor was this class totally excluded now. The brave Sir Robert Champlayne, who had fought nobly against the Turk, was an alms-knight; but many had joined the order out of devotion rather than poverty, such as Lodowick Carly, the King's physician; Thomas Hulme, Clarenceux King-at-Arms; Westly, afterwards Second Baron of the Exchequer, and others. The next important change in the condition of the alms-knights was made by Elizabeth. Their number had dwindled down to nine in the reign of her sister; and, while confirming the appointment of these, she made up the number to thirteen, according to the terms of Henry VIII.'s will. She also devised fresh rules for their maintenance and governance, which rules were in force up to Ashmole's time—per-

haps up to to-day. Their annual allowance was made £18 5s., to be paid by the Dean of Windsor, together with a gown or coat of red cloth, and a blue or purple mantle, with the badge of St. George embroidered on the left sleeve. James I. subsequently doubled the income of the knights, by granting them each another £18 5s., to be paid annually out of the exchequer, and an account of the expenses of Windsor Castle in Elizabeth's time contains this item:—"Poore knights of Windsor, 10, fee apiece, and their howses rent-free, £6 13s. 4d., which may be taken as a supplementary perquisite to the first grant. The "poore knights' lodgings" extended from the Lieutenants' Tower to the gateway built by Henry VIII., and were erected in the reign of Philip and Mary, at a cost of £2747 7s. 6d.

A bequest amounting to £40 a year each to five poor knights of Windsor was made in 1631, and a suit in Chancery against a dilatory executor followed. This raised the number from thirteen to eighteen, and Charles I. ordered the Commissioners of the Garter to report to him how best they could be increased to the original number of twenty-six. We do not find any result following upon their report. When Colonel Venn, at the instance of Parliament, turned the canons and clerks out of their residences at Windsor, and when the funds of St. George's Chapel were sequestered, the House recommended to the committee for sequestrations that the poor knights "may be allowed their maintenance out of the sequestration of church livings." On April 28, 1657, however, Colonel Shapcott objected to confirming the ordinance for the almshouse at Windsor, and a discussion took place in the House of Commons, Lord Whitlock maintaining that, as the poor knights were all persons who "had faithfully served," and as "their salary does no more than maintain them," their position should be secured, and the House finally agreed with the committee, and let the poor knights be. We find them attending Cromwell's pompous funeral, in September, 1658, and that another committee was appointed to inquire into their revenues a few years later. In 1828 seven naval Knights of Windsor were created on the foundation of a Mr. Robert Brathwaite, who left money for that purpose; and in 1834 William IV. issued an ordinance changing the appellation of "poor" to "military." It is as the Military Knights of Windsor the thirteen knights established by Queen Elizabeth and the five added by the bequest of Sir Peter La Maire, are now known. How far it is necessary to consider them as bound by rules designed for a religious order, it is for the House of Commons to say. The present military knights are men advanced in years, who have, for the most part, rendered good service to the State. They enjoy a small pension and have a residence rent-free. When Edward III. "invitably ordained" and by "our Royal authority established for ever" the rules of the order, he carefully qualified his acts by the saving words, "as much as in us lies," and it is for those interested to consider whether the rules fitting for a monastery are appropriate to the Windsor Castle of to-day.—*Daily News*.

#### OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN SCOTT LILLIE.—Sir John Scott Lillie, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel Grenadier Guards, and Major-General in the Portuguese service, who expired in London on Monday, was one of the few survivors of the army which sailed to Portugal with Sir Arthur Wellesley. Sir John was present at almost every action from Rolieta to Toulouse. He had the honour of beginning the battle of Salamanca by occupying the Araples, which afterwards became the pivot of the battle. The French simultaneously tried to seize it, but were repulsed after a severe fight, in which Sir John captured the colours of the 116th French Regiment of the Line with his own hand. At Albuera Sir John took part in Sir Lowry Cole's famous charge; but perhaps the most memorable event of his life occurred in the Pyrenees, on June 30, when Wellington, after four days' hard fighting on the road to Ostiz, determined to seize a hill in the very centre of the French position as a preliminary to a decisive movement. This hill was captured from the French by Sir John, with the 6th Portuguese Caçadores, although defended by two battalions. The following list of his services is from Hart's *Army List*:—"Sir John Scott Lillie served in the 6th Regiment with the first expedition to Portugal in 1808, Rolieta, Vimiera, capture of Lisbon. In 1809, as Captain of the Lusitanian Legion, in various engagements for the defence of Portugal during the important interval between the embarkation at Corunna and the return of the second expedition to Lisbon. Campaign, 1810—battle of Busaco, retreat to the lines at Torres Vedras, 1811—actions of Pombal and Redinha, capture of Campo Mayor, sieges of Olivença and Badajoz. 1812—battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid and retreat from Burgos. 1813—action at Aldea de Ponte Ome, and bridge of Subijana de Morellas (wounded), battle of Vittoria, blockade of Pampeluna, actions in the Pyrenees on July 23, 25, 26, 28, and 30; actions at Irun and St. Martial, capture of San Sebastian, passage of the Bidassoa, battles of the Nivelle (wounded) and the Nive. 1814—battles of Orthes and Toulouse, at which last he was left, severely wounded, forty-eight hours on the field of battle. Sir John has received the gold cross for the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse; the silver war medal with seven clasps for the others. He was selected, in 1831, by the Regent of Portugal, to organise and command an expedition to that country, with the rank of Major-General, to support the claims of Queen Donna Maria.

PROFESSOR MATTEUCCI.—The Italian papers record the death of Professor Matteucci, on Friday morning week, at Florence, after a short illness. The deceased was an Italian senator and Minister of Public Instruction, in which capacity he was very active in promoting the extension of education. But he was better known as a man of science than as a politician or a minister. He obtained, in 1844, the prizes of the French Academy of Sciences and the Copley Medal of the Royal Society for his investigations in electro-physiology. His "Lectures on Physics," passed through four editions. He published also "A Manual of Telegraphy," "A Treatise on Electro-physiological Phenomena," "Elements of Electricity as applied to the Arts," "Lectures on the Physico-chemical Phenomena of Living Bodies," which has been translated into English and French. He was reporter of the bill which conferred the title of the King of Italy on Victor Emmanuel, and of that which declared the annexation of the Two Sicilies to the Italian kingdom. He succeeded Mamiani as Minister of Public Instruction in 1862.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday a meeting of this institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.E., in the chair. Richard Lewis, Esq., the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, various rewards were granted for saving life from different wrecks on our coasts. Reports were then read from Captain J. R. Ward, R.N., the inspector of life-boats to the institution, and Captain D. Robertson, R.N., its assistant inspector, on their recent visits to life-boat stations of the society on the Scotch and Irish coasts. Captain Ward reported that, with one exception, he found the life-boats on the Scotch coast in a state of thorough efficiency. It may here be observed that, with one or two exceptions, all the life-boats in Scotland belong to the National Life-boat Institution. Captain Ward also reported most favourably of the model safety fishing-boats which the institution had placed on the Scotch coast. He stated that some fishermen were already building some boats on the same plan. Captain Robertson stated that without exception he found the life-boats on the Irish coast, all of which belong to the institution, in admirable order. These reports gave great satisfaction, inasmuch as they showed clearly that the system of the society, even in the remotest districts, was thoroughly observed. The crews of the life-boats had the utmost confidence in their qualities, and vied with each other in keeping the boats in perfect order and in readiness for instantaneous service. Some remarkable cases of the restoration of the apparently drowned were brought under the notice of the institution. In one instance, a child, named Owen Jones, was taken out of the water at Holyhead apparently dead, and it was an hour and a half before he gave signs of life. He was treated for two hours in accordance with the instructions of the National Life-boat Institution, which are based on the systems of Drs. Marshall Hall and Sylvester. The treatment of the child was carried out under the directions of Wm. Rowlands, the veteran coxswain of the Holyhead life-boat. Dr. Morehead, of Edinburgh, urged that the instructions should not only be explained by medical men, clergymen, and others, to all classes of the community, and posted in conspicuous places in localities adjoining the sea, lakes, and rivers; but that every opportunity should also be taken by masters of schools and the heads of other large establishments of impressing them on the minds of all who are subject to their influence and control. Sir William Clayton, Bart., had, in addition to his own annual subscription of £5, kindly collected for the institution £1 3s. in pence, and £3 10s. 6d. in various other sums; and the pupils of Henry Vere Pearson, Esq., of Southgate Villas, after reading Ballantyne's book on "The Life-boat," had forwarded the society a contribution of £1 12s. 6d. It was stated that the late Joseph Hudson, Esq., of Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicester, had left the society a legacy of £100. The late F. Hoar, Esq., of Rochester, and also bequeathed it £100. Robert Kar, Esq., of Auchinraith, N.B., and also members of his family, were about to present a life-boat to the institution, along with a sum of money to endow it, in memory of Mr. Kar's eldest son, who was unhappily drowned on the coast of Argyshire. Payments amounting to upwards of £1300 having been ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings terminated.



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**CHEAP JAPANESE SILKS.** The very Best Quality made, in all new Colours, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. a yard; Cheaper Quality, 16s. 9d. the Dress. 1000 yards very Rich Black French Glacé, wide width, 3s. 11d. a yard, with several cheap Lots of Black and Coloured Silks and Washing Foulards. Patterns post-free. HENRY GLAYE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

**CHEAP BLACK LACE SHAWLS,** Large Size, 3s. 11d. each. An extensive Stock, from 5s. 11d. to 15s. the Shawl, and 10s. 11d. the Dress. Silk Jackets, 7s. 11d.; Waterproof Travelling Cloaks, with Hood and Sleeves, 7s. 11d.; Rich Velvet Jackets, 4s. 11d. to 10s. 9d. HENRY GLAYE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

**ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.** ROWLANDY MACANAR OIL, for promoting the growth, improving and beautifying the Hair. ROYALTY'S KALYDOR, for the Skin and Complexion, and removing cutaneous defects; and ROWLANDY DENTON, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, for rendering the Teeth sound and white, and preserving the gums. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for ROWLANDY'S articles.

**RIMMEL'S Ilang-Ilang, or the Flower of Flowers;** Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, Rimmell's Toilet Vinegar. Sold to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill, 128, Regent-st., London.

**PESTACHIO-NUT TOILET POWDER** imparts to the skin a natural whiteness, youthful delicacy, and softness attainable by no other means. 3s. 6d. per box. Sold everywhere.—FISSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London.

**FRY'S CHOCOLATE and COCOA.** Silver Medal, Paris, 1867. Chocolate for Eating and for the Table. Chocolate Creams, a delicious Sweetmeat.

**FRY'S CHOCOLATE and COCOA.** Six Medals—London, Paris, New York, and Dublin. FRY'S HOMOEPATHIC COCOA. FRY'S ICELAND MOSS COCOA.

**BREAKFAST.** **EPPS'S COCOA.** Prepared by James Epps and Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, the first established in England.

**MARAVILLA COCOA.**—Sole Proprietors, TAYLOR BROTHERS, London. The Cocoa (or Cacao) of Maravilla is the true Theobroma of Linnaeus. The Maravilla estate is the most favoured portion of South America. Taylor Brothers, having secured the exclusive supply of its unrivalled produce, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is undoubtedly the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of Homoeopaths and Cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c. This Cocoa, while possessing all the essential properties, far surpasses all other Homoeopathic Cocos in fine grateful aroma, exquisitely delicious flavour, smoothness upon the palate, and perfect solubility. It is easily served up for table, for which see directions on each 1lb. and 4lb. packet. CAUTION.—See that each packet is labelled "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa."

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—SPECIAL.** 2400 Rich Black LACE SHAWLS, all Silk, originally 1 guinea, now selling at 12s. 6d. Samples on receipt of stamps. CHAS. AMOTT and COMPANY, 61 and 63, Saint Paul's.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—SPECIAL.** 1200 Paris made SILK JACKETS, with new Sash, during the season, 25s.; present price, 18s. 9d. Marie Antoinette, in Lace, Muslin, Silk, or Guipure, and all the New Shapes of the day at Half Price. CHAS. AMOTT and COMPANY, 61 and 63, Saint Paul's, London.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—SPECIAL.** 4000 Pairs of Good WITNEY BLANKETS, full size, originally 12s. 9d., for 6s. 11d. per pair; 3000 Pairs, worth 16s. 9d., for 11s. 9d.; Superior, worth 25s., for 16s. 11d. Write for Catalogues of the immense Stock of General Drapery and Silk Mercery now on Sale. CHAS. AMOTT and COMPANY, 61 and 63, Saint Paul's, London.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—SPECIAL.** 27,000 yards FRENCH GRENADINES, in twenty beautiful Colours, originally 12s. 6d., for 6s. 11d. 13 yards. Patterns post-free. CHAS. AMOTT and COMPANY, 61 and 63, St. Paul's, London.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—SPECIAL.** 15,000 yards pure ALPACA, in the newest Summer Colours, originally 15s. 9d., for 6s. 11d. 13 yards. Patterns post-free. CHAS. AMOTT and COMPANY, 61 and 63, St. Paul's.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—SPECIAL.** 32,000 yards of Elegant FRENCH MUSLINS, originally 9s. 9d., for 2s. 11d. Full Dress. Patterns post-free. CHAS. AMOTT and COMPANY, 61 and 63, Saint Paul's, London.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—SPECIAL.** 9000 Rich FRENCH DRESSES, in Elegant Styles, sold during the season at 21s. 5s., may be had for 12s. 6d. Patterns post-free. CHAS. AMOTT and COMPANY, 61 and 63, Saint Paul's.

**NOTICE.**—Z. SIMPSON and CO. (formerly T. Simpson and Co.) beg to inform their Friends and the Public that their BUSINESS OF SILKMERCHES and GENERAL DRAPERS, so long established at 48, 49, 50, and 53, Farringdon-street, is still carried on by them at their NEW PREMISES, 66, Farringdon-street, City, and not elsewhere.

**NEW SUMMER SILKS.** IMPORTANT NOTICE. NICHOLSON and CO., Silkmercers, 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard, have just completed a very extensive purchase of Lyons Silks, Black and Coloured, at very advantageous prices. The following advertisements detail the particulars of this very important parcel. Ladies unable personally to inspect the stock can have 500 patterns, representing 21,000 worth of Silks, sent to them post-free. NICHOLSON and Co., 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

**£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS.** Coloured Glacé, 30 shades, from 1s. 11d. per yard. 500 Patterns post-free. At NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard.

**£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS.** Checks and Stripes, from 1 guinea a Dress, Reversible. 500 patterns post-free. At NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard.

**£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS.** Moire Antique, Corded Silks, Chéné and Broché Silks, from 3s. 500 Patterns free. At NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard.

**£3500 WORTH BLACK SILKS.** Black Glacé, Gros Grains, Drap de Lyon, Drap de Paris, &c., from 1 guinea a Dress. 500 Patterns post-free. NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard.

**£5000 WORTH of REALLY ELEGANT and useful LACE SILKS,** of last year's designs, at 2s. a yard under original prices. 500 Patterns free. At NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard.

**FRENCH CAMBRICS EXTRAORDINARY.** 500 Pieces, in varied and tasteful Patterns, all at 6s. 11d. for 10 yards, really worth 15s. Patterns free. NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard.

**ANNUAL SALE.** Regent House, 238, 240, 142, Regent-street; and 26 and 27, Argyll-street.

**ALLISON and CO.** beg respectfully to call the attention of their numerous patrons to their customary SALE at the CLOSE of the SEASON, when they will be prepared to show, in every Department, some unusually Cheap Goods. The Sale commenced Monday, June 29, and will continue throughout the month of July.

Regent House, 238, 240, 142, Regent-street; and 26 and 27, Argyll-street.

**JAMES SPENCE and CO.,** 73, 75, and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, respectfully invite an inspection of the STOCK of NOVELTIES for the season. The following specialties are well worthy of an early visit, viz.:

**SILKS.**—Fancy Stripes, from 21s. 15s. 6d.; plain Colours, from 21s. 2s.; Striped Gros Grains, from 23s. 14s. 6d.; rich Coloured Satins, 21s. 14s.; rich Black Do., 21s. 14s. the Dress. Patterns post-free.—JAMES SPENCE and CO.

**WEST CENTRAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.** The most Fashionable and Reasonable Materials, for every description of Mourning, at Moderate prices. HOWITT and COMPANY, 216, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

**FURNISH YOUR HOUSE** with the best Articles at DRANE'S IRONMONGERY and FURNISHING WAREHOUSE. Established A.D. 1790. Illustrated Catalogues (post-free) of Cutlery, Electro-plate, Lamps, Baths, Stoves, Ranges, Fenders, Fireirons, Iron Bedsteads, Copper and Tin Goods, &c. A Discount of Five per Cent for Cash Payments of 25 and upwards. Deane and Co., 46, King William-street, London Bridge.

**SLACKS' FENDERS and FIREIRONS.** Every New Design always on Show. Black Fenders, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. Bright Steel and Ormolu, 6s. to 10s. Bed-room Fireirons, 3s. to 5s. 9d. Drawing-room Ditto, 10s. 6d. to 60s. Improved Coal-boxes, 4s. 6d. to 6s. Dish Covers, the set of six, 18s. Catalogues, containing 350 Engravings and Prices, gratis, or sent post-free. Orders above 25 sent carriage-free per rail. Richard and John Clark, 356, Strand (opposite Somerset House).

**MACHINE-MADE JEWELLERY.** 18-Carat Gold, 50 per cent less than hand-made, and more perfect. Mr. EDWIN W. STREETER (Late Hancock, Barbican, and Co.), 37, Conduit-street (five doors from Bond-street), where the celebrated Machine-made Jewellery, in 18-Carat Gold, so extensively introduced by Mr. Streeter, is only to be obtained.

**SEWING-MACHINES.**—W. F. THOMAS and CO.—These well-known Machines were the first made and patented in England, and during the last fifteen years have been largely used for manufacturing and domestic purposes. For family use they are unrivalled. Samples of work and Catalogues sent free by post.—W. F. Thomas and Co., 1, Cheapside; and Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London.

**WEAKNESS.**—The finest TONIC is WATERS'S QUININE WINE, unrivalled as a stomachic stimulant. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, Confectioners, &c., at 30s. per dozen. WATERS and WILLIAMS, the Original Makers, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London.

**SHILLING PACKET OF FANCY INITIAL NOTE-PAPER and ENVELOPES,** consisting of Three Dozen Sheets of Paper of three sizes, and Three Dozen Envelopes of three sizes to match the paper, all stamped with reversed cypher in colour. Any initial letter may be had. Sent free by post for thirteen stamps. PARKINS and GOTTO, 24, 25, 27, and 28, Oxford-street, London, W.

**A USEFUL PRESENT** for 2s. (or free by post for 25 stamps), fitted with Paper, Envelopes, Pencils and Pens, Writing-case, Ruling-book, &c. The price of 25 ga. and silver medal was given by the Society of Arts for its Utility, Durability, and Cheapness. 400,000 have been sold. Can be had at PARKINS and GOTTO'S, 25, Oxford-street, London, W.

**CROQUET (PARKINS and GOTTO'S),** of the best seasoned woods, at 15s., 18s., 21s., 25s., 30s., 40s., 50s., and 60s., with book of rules. The 30s. set is full size, strong, and useful. No better can be had than the 60s. club set. All Croquet sent carriage-free to any railway station in England on receipt of a P.O. order.—Parkins and Gotto, 25, Oxford-st., London.

**GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.** Elementary Collections to facilitate the study of this interesting Science can be had from 1s. to 100s. also, single specimens, of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London, W.C.

**ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM,** Library, &c.—An extensive Assortment of ALABASTER, MARBLE, BRONZE, and DERBYSHIRE SPAR ORNAMENTS. Manufactured and Imported by J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

**PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE,** No. 50, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W. Established 1806. Invested Capital, £1,772,363. Annual Income, £218,875. Bonuses Declared, £1,780,651. Claims paid since the Establishment of the Office, £4,164,064.

The Profits, subject to a trifling deduction, are divided among the Insured. THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT SHOWS THE ADVANTAGES YIELDED TO THE POLICY HOLDERS. Out of £244,343, the amount of profit upon the recent division, £2808 only was apportioned to the Shareholders, and the remaining sum of £241,535 was allotted among the various Policies entitled to Bonus.

The parties insured thus enjoy the advantages of a Mutual Society, and are relieved from any liability. Examples of Bonuses added to Policies issued by THE PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE.

Number of Policy. Date of Policy. Annual Premium. Sum Insured. Amount with Bonus Additions.

4,718 1823 194 15 10 5000 11,558 9 3  
5,533 1825 35 16 8 1000 2,123 11 8  
5,744 1825 165 16 8 4000 8,883 5 4  
5,915 1826 18 5 4 100 1,008 12 7  
6,701 1829 40 1 8 1000 2,061 4 6  
8,438 1834 38 19 3 1000 1,806 15 10  
10,605 1841 31 14 8 500 606 6 3  
11,102 1842 29 1 8 1000 1,090 17 4  
12,384 1845 22 13 4 500 732 11 8

The Forms of Proposal for Insurance are prepared with a view to giving the life proposed the least possible trouble. Insurances may be effected in any part of the kingdom by a letter addressed to the Secretary, No. 50, Regent-street, London, W.

**SIX POUNDS PER WEEK** WHILE Laid UP BY INJURY, and £1000 in case of DEATH caused by Accident of Any Kind, may be secured by an Annual payment of from 25s. to 55s. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street. W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

**JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE** is excellent and pure in Quality.

**JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.** One Teaspoonful makes a cup of superior Coffee.

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**JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE** is prepared for export to all Climates.

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**JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE** is supplied, in the United Kingdom, by Grocers and Chemists. Prepared by JAMES JOHNSTON, Paisley.

**SCHWEPPE'S MINERAL WATERS.** By Special Appointment to her Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Every bottle is protected by a label having name and trade-mark.—Manufactories, London, Liverpool, Derby, Bristol, Glasgow, Malvern.

**S. LEA and FERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,** pronounced by Connoisseurs to be "The only Good Sauce." None genuine without name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper. Wholesale—Grocers and Blackwell, Barclay and Sons; and sold by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

**KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY, DUBLIN** EXHIBITION, 1867. This celebrated Old Irish Whisky gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns of England; or wholesale, at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and branded cork. "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

When you ask for **GLENFIELD STARCH,** see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted for the sake of extra profit.

**GOUT or RHEUMATISM** is quickly Relieved and Cured in a few days by that celebrated Medicine BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. Sold by all Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per